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2 Midwest Primaries Go To Roosevelt and Dewey; Stern Hull Note to Mexico

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 10, 1940

Roosevelt and Dewey Lead in Two States

By the Associated Press

Thomas E. Dewey and Franklin D. Roosevelt riveted by fresh triumphs in the Midwest farm belt today a leadership in the 1940 Presidential races that challenged other contenders.

In Nebraska, Mr. Dewey was leading Senator Arthur Vandenberg by more than 22,000 votes when 1,640 of the State's 2,033 precincts were tabulated. President Roosevelt was unopposed.

In Illinois, Mr. Roosevelt rolled up nearly a 7-to-1 margin over the antithird-term candidacy of Vice-President Garner. Mr. Dewey was unopposed.

In Washington: Oil Settlement Demanded

A sterner State Department attitude toward Mexico was seen in the strong language of a note proposing arbitration of disputes over expropriated American oil properties. Some well-informed sources regarded the phraseology as unprecedented in recent diplomatic exchanges.

Majority Leader of the House, Sam Rayburn, said he and Senate Majority Leader, Alben W. Barkley, told President Roosevelt that Congress was "well along" with its work and would be ready to adjourn between June 1 and 10.

Congress was requested to appropriate $150,000 to purchase the William H. Herndon collection of original manuscripts, letters, papers, objects, and effects of Abraham Lincoln.

Agents for France and Britain renewed efforts today to obtain more and later models of American military aircraft. Arthur Purvis, head of the Anglo-French Mission, and Sir Henry Self, British air expert, called on Henry Morgenthau, head of the President's committee to co-ordinate foreign and domestic airplane purchasing.

The Work Projects Administration announced its first big cut in an effort to reduce employment roles to approximately 1,500,000 by June 30. Officials said that 83,770 enrollees had been dismissed between March 27 and April 3, bringing total enrollment down to 2,204,364.

Rivers Loses Georgia Highway Dispute

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Georgia Supreme Court upheld today W. L. Miller's claim to the Chairmanship of the State Highway Board from which Gov. E. D. Rivers had barred him for four months under a proclamation of martial law.

U. S. Judge Dismisses All Annenberg Pleas

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson today dismissed all defense motions by which counsel for M. L. Annenberg and his associates had sought to attack a series of indictments alleging violations of the income tax, lottery, and conspiracy laws.

U. S. Fighting Planes Aid Norse Defense

NEW YORK (AP)—Between 30 and 50 fast American fighting planes purchased in this country during the past five months are aiding Norway against Germany, members of the Norwegian Air Commission to the United States said.

Gulf Oil Signs Contract With Maritime Union

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Maritime Union announced that it had signed a tanker contract with the Gulf Oil Corporation. The Union said the contract provided a flat $5 monthly wage increase for all hands, improved over-time provisions and an increased manning scale in some departments.

New Munitions Department Formed in Canada

OTTAWA (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced formation of a Department of Munitions and Supply under direction of Charles D. Howe, Minister of Transport. The new Department will supersede the War Supply Board of which Wallace R. Campbell is Chairman.

Belgium Decides to Remain Neutral

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet announced today the Government would continue its policy of "independence and neutrality" in the face of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

War Summary: Norwegian Resistance Falters

Norway appeared to have abandoned military resistance to invading German troops as far as any large-scale fighting was concerned. Swedish reports told of a battle between German troops and planes and Norwegian infantry at Elverum, 75 miles northeast of Oslo. Berlin said the temporary capital of Hamar had been occupied. Earlier Swedish dispatches reported 500 Norwegians had been killed in fighting at Narvik which Nazi troops now occupy and that 120 Norwegian fatalities had resulted from the German occupation of Oslo.

A naval battle between five British destroyers and six German destroyers took place off the Norwegian port of Narvik. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

British air squadrons supported naval units in battles along the coast of Norway, and carried out simultaneous bombing raids at Narvik and Bergen, reportedly scoring several hits. German aircraft engaged the British at "several points" in the northern part of the North Sea and along Norway's coast, according to British and German reports. [Details: Page 4.]

As German-Norwegian "negotiations" were reported Britain's Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, announced this would be regarded as "action taken under duress" and would not deter Britain from fighting to drive the Germans from Norway.

The Iceland Parliament took over control of its own foreign affairs as a result of the German occupation of Denmark with which Iceland is united under the Danish Crown. Parliament said the invasion had made King Christian X unable to exercise his powers.

Three of Greatest U. S. Inventions Credited by Officials to Edison

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Thomas A. Edison, who gave the world the phonograph, incandescent lamp and motion picture projector, is credited with three of America's nineteen greatest inventions.

Seventy-five physical scientists and officials compiled the list, considering only patents which have expired and become public property. The selection was in connection with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Patent Law.

The list, with names of inventors and dates when patents were received, follows:

Cotton gin—Ely Whitney, 1794; steamboat (commercial)—Robert Fulton, 1809; reaper—Cyrus H. McCormick, 1834; telegraph—Samuel F. B. Morse, 1840; rubber vulcanization—Charles Goodyear, 1844; sewing machine—Elias Howe Jr., 1846; typewriter—C. L. Sholes, 1868; air brake—George Westinghouse Jr., 1869; telephone—Alexander Graham Bell, 1876; phonograph—Thomas A. Edison, 1878; incandescent lamp—Thomas A. Edison, 1880, induction motor—Nikola Tesla, 1888; aluminum production method—Charles M. Hall 1889; linotype—Ottmar Mergenthaler, 1890; motion picture projector—Thomas A. Edison, 1893; airplane—Orville and Wilbur Wright 1906; three-electrode vacuum tube—Dr. Lee De Forest, 1907: thermosetting plastics (bakelite)—Leo H. Baekeland, 1909; and oil cracking—William M. Burton. 1913.

Original models of most of the 19 great inventions will be exhibited by the Patent Office Wednesday, the anniversary day.

Bishop Calls U. S. to Prepare For Leadership

Head of Episcopal Diocese in Massachusetts decries sympathy for Allies without concrete forms of aid.

Taking issue with the public attitude of protestation of sympathy with the Allies, but little action to crystalize such expression of good will, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop Emeritus of Massachusetts, told delegates to the 155th annual Episcopal Diocesan Convention in Ford Hall today that, "Is this not the time for asking ourselves the question: What preparations are we making for carrying this Nation into leadership in civilization?"

"Here are some plain facts," said Bishop Lawrence, honored for his continued activity in his ninetieth year, "Our country is piling up a debt of over $40,000,000,000, a large percentage of which is used in giving us comforts for which not we but our descendants have got to pay; a country which has billions of gold stored in the mountains of Kentucky, whose drink bill is enormous, whose public gambling runs into millions, whose Empire State has just adopted pari-mutuel betting, demoralizing to thousands of youth, in order that the State may, as does Massachusetts, take a 'rake-off'; a country both curiously lawless, whose luxuries, sports and amusements are absorbing millions of dollars.

"We talk much of ourselves as a great and a strong Nation," the Bishop continued. "Our citizens write eloquently of international brotherhood and good neighbors and pronounce us ready to help and lead the world, but this Nation will not risk a single life to join those who are defending the principles upon which our country was founded.

Facts Known in Europe

"All these facts are well known to the peoples of Europe, many of whom are boiling with indignation. They may not say much publicly: it would not be prudent. We are a strong nation, and they must stay on good terms with us outwardly.

"We are, in my judgment, moving along a path which will make us suspected, unpopular, and even despised among all nations. The truth is—and we know it, when we take time to consider—that the strength of a nation is not in its material wealth, its military defenders, or its form of government, except so far as these are supported by people of character."

Bishop Lawrence then named three qualities which he said the country would do well to cultivate, and expressed the hope that the delegates "would make this a personal matter, and not allow his thoughts to float off in vague generalities.

He named as the first quality, honesty, a determination to face the facts, and to stand for the truth.

Secondly, he named intelligent sympathy with the conditions of the others.

Thirdly, he named sacrifice. "Besides friendliness and understanding," the Bishop said, "there must be a readiness to adjust ourselves to others by mutual sacrifice."

Delegates to the Convention, last night heard the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts, urge repeal of legalized horse and dog racing.

In his attack on the race-betting law, Bishop Sherrill urged Episcopalians to work for its repeal.

"There is a question of morality in public life. Here in Suffolk County there have been shocking instances of malfeasance in office

"Conditions in the conduct of the horse and dog racing have become national scandals. No adjustment of personnel or of control will be sufficient to remedy this situation What is needed is the repeal of the present law. The economic and character-corroding waste far outweighs any income which the State now receives."

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British Navy Blasts Way Into Skagerrak; How Oslo Yielded: Troops From the Skies

By a Staff Artist

Key Figures as Norway Negotiates for Peace With Germany

Johan Nygaardsvold, Premier — **J. L. Mowinckel, Former Premier** — **Carl J. Hambro, Speaker**

Blitzkrieg strikes from air—Planes seize airports and land troops—Army functions so smoothly even trolley service is not disturbed—Norwegians are passive.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway, April 10—The streets of Oslo today echo to the tread of German hobnailed boots.

Two battalions of German soldiers, approximately 1,400 men, landed from planes yesterday afternoon and took over Norway's capital.

From the standpoint of execution it was one of the most remarkable feats in military history.

The Germans first bombed and captured all airports and then proceeded to land troops by air.

Like the occupation of Prague, everything went with clocklike precision. The Germans encountered no resistance. No shots were fired, despite the Norwegian Government's previous announcement that the country was at war.

The first German troops to enter the city were three or four platoons on trucks armed with grimly efficient submachine guns and machine guns. Ten minutes later a thin gray infantry column marched down Carl Johans Gate, Oslo's Main Street. They marched three abreast, helmeted, wearing smart great coats, and with one machine gun to every nine men. Behind them followed requisitioned trucks and busses carrying their arms and personal effects.

Smooth Moving Army

So smoothly was the occupation effected that there was no interruption of street car service. The Norwegian traffic police cleared the street for the passage of the troops and two mounted police preceded the entering column. I watched them pass from the hotel balcony. The crowds lining the sidewalks were orderly, neither hostile nor sympathetic, but merely curious as though they were merely changing the guards. Here and there raised arms gave the Hitler salute.

On an adjacent balcony several newly arrived guests staged an enthusiastic demonstration.

A few minutes after the troops passed the cafes were again full, promenaders througed the sidewalks while overhead German planes arrive constantly with new troop contingents.

Most Dramatic Day

After what papers call "the most dramatic day in the history of Oslo" either events happened so swiftly that the people have not yet realized their significance or else centuries of pacifism have compietely tamed the descendants of Vikings who allowed a well-organized handful of Nazi troops to take over the city. Soldiers with fixed bayonet now guard the Storting Building, the University and the Royal Palace. The passing crowd fraternizes with them, exchanging smiles and jokes with the invaders.

Although no Allied planes appeared over the city today, Oslo experienced a continuous succession of air-raid alarms. Two days ago Oslo was a neutral capital. Today it is rapidly acquiring the appearance of a city at war. Air-raid shelter signs have been erected and shopkeepers have pasted strips of gummed paper over their shop windows. Last night the electric signs and lights were extinguished and Oslo was as blacked out as Helsingfors. The similarity to Helsingfors was accentuated by the conspicuous presence of volunteers returned from Finland, still wearing Finnish uniforms. Although the civilian evacuation order was countermanded, many continue to leave the city by auto, train or afoot.

Reich Claims Fall of Hamar, North of Oslo

Germany today reported that its troops had occupied Hamar, Norwegian town which was first used as a temporary capital following capture of Oslo

King Haakon was reported to have gone to Elverum, near the Swedish border. Stockholm reports said Elverum was being defended in heavy fighting, with some 200 Norwegians reported killed.

The King was said, however, to have conferred with the German Minister. Meanwhile, a commission of three Norwegian members of Parliament was named to negotiate with Germany

Berlin dispatches of the Associated Press said that "Germany expected a mutually satisfactory" agreement for the military occupation of Norway would be reached within a few hours.

The Norwegian negotiators were Dr. John L. Mowinckel and Ivar Lykke, former Premiers, and M. Sundby. The committee was suggested by Premier Johan Nygaardsvold.

Earl J. Hambro, speaker in Parliament, was pressing for the appointment of a committee representing Parliament to act until the Storting could properly assemble.

Meanwhile, a measure of confusion arose from reports of formation of a "puppet government" in Norway. The Norwegian Nazi leader, Maj. Vikdun Quisling announced the formation of a regime in Oslo which he declared he headed as Premier. Berlin advices did not recognize the Quisling government and indicated that negotiations were still in progress with King Haakon.

Neutral Report Says British Land at Narvik

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The British Navy was reported tonight to have penetrated into the strategic Skagerrak, the entrance to the Baltic Sea, and to have sunk two German troop transports and a German destroyer in a battle just outside Swedish territorial waters.

Reuters, the British news agency, reported the sinking of the Nazi transports and destroyer after Stockholm radio had announced that such a battle was raging near Marstrand, on the Swedish west coast.

The radio reported that a large fleet of German transport vessels was dispersed by the British.

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—A usually reliable neutral source said it had been learned that a British naval flotilla returned to Narvik, Norway, after the unsuccessful dawn raid today, forced an entrance to the fjord and began landing marines. There was no British or other confirmation of this report.

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The British and German navies, struggling for mastery of Scandinavia, fought the biggest naval battle of the war off Norway's northwestern coast at dawn today.

Five British destroyers engaged six German destroyers off the port of Narvik, occupied by the Germans April 9, and before the guns were silenced Britain had lost two destroyers and suffered damage to two, and it claimed to have sunk one of the German craft and left three "heavily hit and burning."

[The German High Command reported that German naval units defending the port of Narvik against a British attack had sunk three British destroyers and badly damaged a fourth earlier today.

[It also announced that two cruisers—the Bluecher, and the Karlsruhe—had been destroyed under the fire of Norwegian coastal batteries in landing troops April 9.

[A London radiocast, picked up in New York, quoted an Admiralty announcement that the British Navy has sunk five of the eight cruisers which Germany had at the start of the war.]

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain presented a story of the battle of Narvik to a cheering House of Commons. He presented it as a British victory, stating that six merchant ships believed to be carrying supplies for the Germans were sunk and that the German ammunition ship Ravensfeldt was blown up.

The German force, which Mr. Chamberlain said was composed of six of the "latest and largest type," was left "in no position to attempt pursuit," he said.

The British destroyers steamed into Narvik fjord to engage the German craft. They ran into fire from shore batteries and German guns newly mounted ashore, Mr. Chamberlain related.

The British destroyer Hunter was sunk and the Hardy was damaged so severely that it "had to be run ashore and became a wreck," the Prime Minister continued; the Hotspur received serious damage and the Hostile slight damage, while the Havoc was "untouched."

The German destroyer "torpedoed and believed sunk" was a 1,600-ton vessel, Mr. Chamberlain said, suggesting the others left burning were of the same type.

U. S. Moves to Halt Credits To Nations Overrun by Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — The United States Government today decided to adopt a "stop, look and listen" attitude on the question of Export-Import Bank credits to the Scandinavian nations in light of recent developments in Northern Europe.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced after a conference with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the Scandinavian situation will have to be clarified before any decision is made as to the $10,000,000 credit to Norway, the $10,000,000 credit to Denmark, the $15,000,000 credit to Sweden, and the $1,000,000 credit to Iceland.

Most of the credits remain intact since Denmark, Sweden, and Iceland have not yet drawn upon theirs and Norway has expended but $226,000 on merchandise already exported and $180,000 on merchandise contracted for but still in this country. Mr. Jones pointed out that the credits must be expended on American goods and that the Scandinavian countries were now without means of carrying their American purchases.

It is assumed here that Finnish credits, amounting to $30,000,000, are in a slightly different category since it is recognized that they probably will be spent for relief.

The Administration's decision will be determined, according to State Department sources, on whether the credits may in any way be turned to German use. It is held that if German hegemony is established over any or all of the Scandinavian countries the credits will be withdrawn unless a means be found for using them in relief work.

Any action along these lines, however, would not come until after the issuance of the Presidential proclamation setting forth the American position in regard to the extended hostilities as provided for in the amended Neutrality Act.

Washington is awaiting this proclamation, which the State Department is drawing up but which may not be hastily forthcoming in view of the fact that officials here are having difficulty in receiving reports from foreign service officials in Scandinavia.

The effect of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark already is leaving its mark upon congressional opinion and is seen as preparing the way for favorable action upon President Roosevelt's request that an additional $10,000,000 be voted to speed naval construction.

While the present Congress has shown sympathy toward increased defense appropriations from the day of its convening, the lightning-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

This Changing World

Northern Diversion—German Move Aimed at Forestalling Allied Decision To Tighten the Blockade—Scandinavia in the War

By H. B. Elliston

It was an axiom in the military circles in Britain in which I moved a couple of months ago that any Nazi adventure in neutral countries would be a sign of internal weakness. Well, the Germans have essayed such an adventure in Scandinavia. Whether the Germans have been smoked out or themselves taken the initiative, the historian will have to judge. I think they have been smoked out, myself. Swedish iron is so important to them that all the Allied maneuverings in recent months aimed at plugging the leaks in the northern blockade of Germany must have filled the Germans with apprehension. Nazi misgivings have been so potent, apparently, that the Germans have decided to beat Britain in getting a foothold in the Scandinavian peninsula.

In the Kaiser's Germany there used to be a saying: where iron is, there is the Fatherland. Iron is even more important today to Germany. Since Versailles it has lost a lot of iron-bearing territory, and, consequently, is far more dependent upon imports. In 1938 approximately 3,300,000 tons of ore iron came from home production and 12,000,000 tons from imports. But the imported ore has an average iron content of 55 per cent, as compared with an average of 30 per cent of iron in domestic production. Therefore, thinking of iron in terms of the actual metal instead of the ore, home production corresponds to only one fifth of total requirements on the 1938 basis.

* * *

This vital dependence upon iron imports has sometimes been called Germany's Achilles heel. I think oil enjoys that role, myself; but even a German has two heels, and iron is the other.

It so happens that most of this iron comes from Sweden's famed Iron Mountain lying across the roof of Sweden. No less than two thirds of German import needs of the acutal iron comes from Sweden. This the Nazis have been obtaining out of two ports: Narvik on the Norwegian coast, and Lulea on the Bothnian coast. In winter, when the Gulf of Bothnia was iced over, the iron was shipped out of Narvik. But I doubt whether Germany got much iron out of Narvik this winter. It was one of the severest winters on record, and even the Sound between Denmark and Sweden was frozen. I myself saw an ore ship stuck in the ice in that vicinity.

The conclusion is that Germany this winter must have been trenching upon stocks. Iron is a bulky metal, and difficult to store, and experts told me in Scandinavia before winter set in that Germany could not have more than a six months' supply in hand. Of course, iron isn't "used up," as oil and coal are; and from its factories and railroads Germany could always count on a considerable supply of scrap. Nevertheless the Germans doubtless want to conserve their scrap for any all-in offensive that they might eventually force or have forced upon them. The return to normal imports of iron no less than of oil, in short, is a paramount necessity.

It would seem that the paramountcy of this need is indicated by the German move in Scandinavia. Taking over Copenhagen puts the Germans in a position to forestall a British effort to force the Baltic and stop ore ships coming down from the Gulf of Bothnia. Taking over Oslo prepares the Germans for any overt Allied move against the Iron Mountain.

We seem to be at the beginning of very important events the outlines of which are scarcely discernible. Sweden may now have to shake off its indecisions. Hitherto Germany has been able to obtain Swedish co-operation in shipping iron to Germany. How much are the shipments it is difficult to .athom. Many figures have been given, but I doubt them. In Stockholm no more data are issued, and one authority told me that even an estimate might subject him to arrest for high treason. But many of the men's lockers in the iron mines are now empty because the Swedish miners have been called up increasingly for military service. If that is the case, the old argument against German intervention that, if the Allies didn't intervene, Germany would get more iron out of Sweden by trading than by occupation falls to the ground.

What will the Allies do? The German move against the northern neutrals, judging from all I heard in London, is the answer to the Allied wishes. The Allies didn't want to be the first to violate neutral territory. Sometimes the temptation has been almost irresistible. From that part of the world I reported four months ago the case of a U-boat sinking of a British ore ship 25 miles inside Narvik fjord. This is the kind of temptation which the Germans have presented to the Allies. Then there was the temptation offered by fighting Finland. The counsel to move in has many times come up for Allied consideration.

Not once but many times have I heard Jellicoe's saying from the last war quoted, "We could, I believe, bring the Germans to their knees in three months by the blockade if the Government would face the protests of neutral countries, and take a firm stand, and risk a war with the United States, Norway, and Sweden." There's no risk of such a war now. Rather there is an invitation caused by German aggression to come to the aid of the Scandinavians and at the same time do two other things: make the blockade work at one of its most vulnerable points and accept a German present of a battlefield.

Denmark to Use American Credit

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Danish radio reports heard here today said the Lower House of the Danish Parliament voted this afternoon to buy $10,000,000 worth of United States goods with credits placed at Denmark's disposal before the German occupation.

The Upper House is to vote on the proposal tomorrow.

(In Washington Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones said the Administration had adopted a policy of "stop, look and listen" with regard to Export-Import Bank credits granted the Scandinavian nations.

("We want to wait and see how things go," he said, pointing out that the Government does not advance money until goods are bought and shipped. Denmark thus far has not made use of its $10,000,000 credit.)

Swedes on Alert

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—A British Broadcasting Company radiocast at 1:10 p. m. (E. S. T.), today said the Swedish Government had moved Army reservists to northern and southern Provinces, and ordered all Reserves mobilized.

Monroe Doctrine: A Silent Guardian

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Very much alive after 117 years, the Monroe Doctrine still silently determines relations of the 21 American Nations within the Pan American Union, currently celebrating its own fiftieth anniversary.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, hit upon a vein of enduring diplomacy. In 1823 he enunciated two distinct policies: That the United States would resist any further colonization in the Americas by non-American powers, as well as the further extension of alien governments into this hemisphere.

In the vastly changed world of 1940, Monroe's words underlie like bedrock his country's relations to Latin America, and to the rest of the world.

On one point—and only one—there is almost absolute certainty about Washington's foreign policy in this period of fluid uncertainties. Any attack directed against the Western Hemisphere would meet instant resistance by both Government and people.

Complications Arise

Reduced to its simplest terms, the Monroe Doctrine means just that.

Yet complications arise, today as of old, in application of the Doctrine. Possibly no tenet set adrift on diplomatic currents has been so misinterpreted, so maligned on one side and over-idealized on the other—yet withal, has moved forward so steadily.

Mexico within a few weeks reiterated a view frequently heard in Latin America, that the Monroe Doctrine "died" at the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936. At least one book has been written, entitled "Autopsy of the Monroe Doctrine."

Yet from direct access to responsible sources in Washington, The Christian Science Monitor reports as of today that the Monroe Doctrine is far from obsolete.

Summary of Interpretations

Here is a brief summary of interpretations placed upon the Monroe Doctrine by the present Administration:

The United States retains complete freedom of decision and of action to resist any external menace to the peace or security of the Western Hemisphere.

Every other American Nation also retains fullest juridical freedom to come along with the United States, or to pursue another path.

Alone or in concert with any like-minded American Nations by procedures of consultation well established in the Pan American Union, the United States will take whatever action is required to maintain the Hemisphere's security.

Only in last resort would force be used against another American government. But force would be used if all peaceful methods of persuasion failed.

Canada constitutes a special problem under the Monroe Doctrine, and is covered by supplementary statements. At Kingston, Ontario, on Aug. 18, 1938, President Roosevelt assured Canadians that the United States would not "stand idly by" if, as a member of the British Commonwealth, "Canada's soil is threatened by any other empire."

Many Problems

From that groundwork of unchanged policy, spring many problems, many reflections, many challenges to statesmanship.

What, for instance, is the attitude of Latin Americans toward a Doctrine that presumes to defend their territory, even if they should, by some twist of circumstance, prefer to throw in their lot with a non-American power or empire?

Of course, there is no uniform attitude among the 20 diverse nations of Latin America, or even within individual nations. Harsh criticism springs up next door to expressions of gratitude for the Monroe Doctrine's protection.

As a result, many efforts have been made in Latin America, and a few in the United States outside official circles, either to scrap the Doctrine, or to "continentalize" it. The latest continentalizing project came from Colombia at the Lima Conference of 1938. And no one seriously expected its adoption.

One point needs to be stated unmistakably, in view of vague references repeatedly made to various "broadenings" of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States never has admitted any broadening of the Doctrine beyond its own direct responsibility.

National Safety

As in the beginning, the Doctrine goes back finally to considerations of national safety. Monroe, as Secretary of State, and later as President, had dealt intimately for many years with European intrigues in Florida, Mexico, and elsewhere. Like his predecessors and successors, he recognized that establishment of any hostile power in the Americas would at once shatter something almost priceless.

In today's terms, this boon is bomb-free existence on a continent insulated by protecting seas. Yet the seas are narrowing. . . .

The United States sincerely believes that the best interests of every American nation are bound up within the Monroe Doctrine's intent. Many influential Latin Americans share this view. There have been times in the past when suspicions of North American ambitions to expand southward were not only rife, but justified. Today the United States has more land than it can use. The Good Neighbor Policy has succeeded in persuading Latin Americans predominantly to discard former fears.

Even so, the Monroe Doctrine has been cited by both Japan and Germany in recent times as justification for acts of aggression in Asia and Europe. Japan in 1932 openly proclaimed a "Monroe Doctrine for Asia." Germany, as recently as the visit of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, unofficially harked back to Monroe as a precedent for German hegemony in Central Europe.

Viewed as Parodies

Washington views these alien adaptations as parodies, grossly misrepresenting Monroe's intent. Japan's invasion of China, for instance, bears little if any resemblance to America's policy. China did not menace Japan. Possibly Soviet Russia did through China, but impartial observers failed at the time to share Japan's alarm on that score.

The German thesis of hegemony in Central Europe also includes at least as many differences as resemblances to the Monroe Doctrine. At times, over-zealous officials in Washington have used the Doctrine as a cloak for trade imperialism and even political intervention on less than compelling grounds. Today such abuses of the Doctrine are discarded.

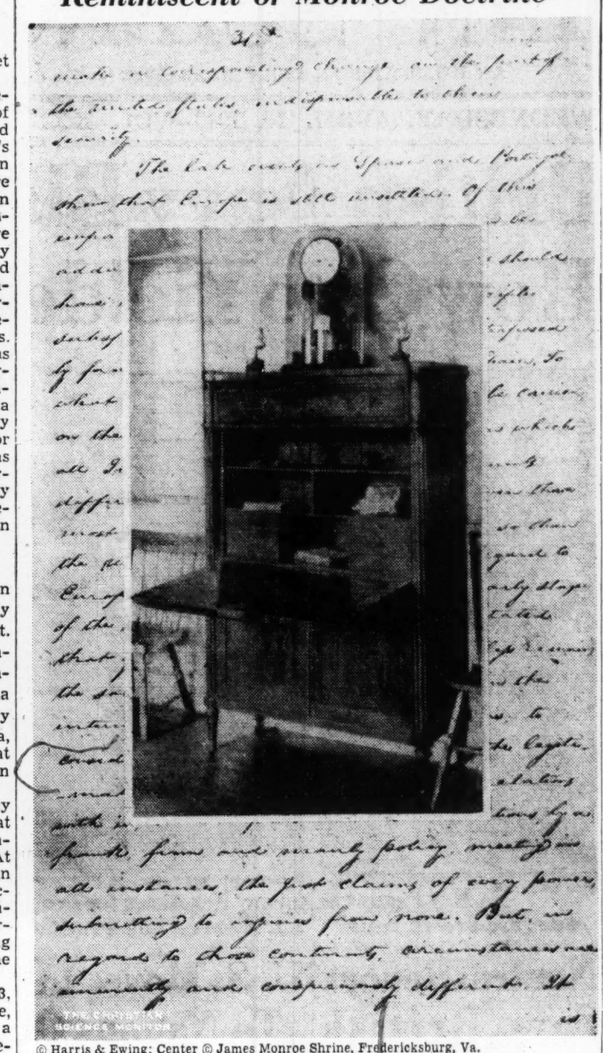
At Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, navigated the difficult waters of a nonintervention convention. Previously this issue had split the Havana Conference of 1928 wide open. Mr. Hull signed the Montevideo Convention, but with reservations. Article 8 reads:

"No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another."

Three years later, at Buenos Aires, Argentina, an even more binding commitment against intervention was signed. The United States has ratified both conventions.

But expressly or tacitly, the Monroe Doctrine remains. There it stands, unabrogated, powerful, gentle toward Latin America, but stern toward any potential aggression, whether originating outside or inside the Hemisphere.

Reminiscent of Monroe Doctrine



© Harris & Ewing; Center © James Monroe Shrine, Fredericksburg, Va.

Doctrine and Desk on Which It Was Written

This desk was brought from France by James Monroe in 1794 while U. S. Minister to that country. It is of mahogany and heavily inlaid with brass, and contains many secret compartments. It is now at the James Monroe Shrine, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Midwest Political Straws: Roosevelt and Dewey in Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—The Illinois and Nebraska primaries tossed several straws in the political wind today and now that they can be carefully examined it is apparent that they point in different and somewhat inconclusive directions.

President Roosevelt's nearly 7 to 1 victory over Vice-President Garner in Illinois added undoubted strength to the draft-Roosevelt movement among the Democratic Party leaders. It is, however, the only state thus far in which the anti-third-term movement vote has not been sufficiently large to constitute a real threat by itself to the President's re-election and therefore the Illinois vote, while leading, is far from decisive.

Thomas E. Dewey's clear victory in Nebraska over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg puts the New York District Attorney still farther ahead in his race for the Republican Nomination, but Senator Vandenberg fared better than he did in Wisconsin last week. There are, consequently, many formidable hurdles ahead for Mr. Dewey and because of his improved showing Senator Vandenberg is not out of the running.

G. O. P. Wins Seat

Republicans attach the greatest significance to the actual election of J. Hyde Sweet, Jr., Republican nominee for the first Nebraska District to fill the short congressional term over his Democratic opponent, Charles A. Dafoe. Representative J. William Ditter, Chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, declared that Mr. Sweet's election meant that "Nebraska has joined the parade of Republican states." He pointed out that the vote in the District was 57 per cent of the total compared with 47 per cent in 1938.

The Congressional by-elections are unquestionably suggestive of a Republican trend. Mr. Sweet's victory is the third special House election which the Republicans have won recently. They held a Republican seat by an increased margin in Iowa and they gained a Democratic seat in Ohio. It is premature to say that this trend is conclusive, it would be conclusive if maintained and former Gov. Alf M. Landon, for example, believes it will be maintained unless Republicans reverse it by their own mistakes.

New Deal Foe Removed

Another development of national interest in the voting is the fact that Democrats are removing from the Senate one of the New Deal's most persistent Democratic critics and opponents, Senator Edward R. Burke, who was a leader of the successful fight to defeat the Supreme Court enlargement plan and who was usually on the anti-New Deal side of other Administration measures. The Nebraska Democratic Senatorial nomination will go to Gov. R. L. Cochran.

While the President's decisive triumph in Illinois—in itself a testimony to the energy and influence of the Kelly-Nash Party machine which put his name in the primary—does not mean that Mr. Roosevelt will use his inevitable control of the Chicago convention to nominate himself, it does mean that Vice-President Garner is eliminated from all serious consideration as a candidate.

Roosevelt in Saddle

It was never expected that he would make real headway in pressing his candidacy but there was the possibility that he might provide an anti-third term rallying ground. That possibility is now pretty much eliminated, and if Mr. Roosevelt is not to run again it will be his voluntary decision not to take the nomination and not his inability to command it.

And so both the President and Mr. Dewey march ahead. But while Mr. Roosevelt can watch and wait, Mr. Dewey must keep going ahead in order to remain there. His necessary objective is to show that he is the most effective vote getter among all the Republican aspirants. He goes to the Pacific Coast again next week in his continued attempt to prove to the Republican leaders his appeal is both sustained and nation-wide.

Water Projects Lose $55,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee reversed the action of its subcommittee yesterday and sliced $55,000,000 for proposed waterway projects off the War Department Civil Functions bill.

The full committee accepted a $15,000,000 item the subcommittee put in the bill to start a third set of Panama Canal locks.

The committee allowed $5,739,950 more than the House for waterways and engineering projects. This included $1,287,600 for rivers and harbors maintenance, $2,600,000 for construction of a power unit at the Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River, $642,000 for flood control on the Sacramento River in California and $1,210,350 for a topographical survey of strategic areas on the west coast.

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Illinois Votes For Roosevelt; Favors Dewey

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Illinois Democrats endorsed the third term movement in yesterday's Presidential preference primary by piling up a top-heavy vote for President Roosevelt in his contest with Vice-President Garner.

At the same time District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York added impetus to his bid for the Republican Presidential nomination by capturing a big proportion of his party's votes although unopposed in the preferential balloting.

The President's margin over Mr. Garner was slightly more than 6 to 1 on the basis of returns from 6,604 of the State's 8,336 precincts. The vote: Roosevelt 929,773; Garner 149,758.

Mr. Dewey polled 651,611 votes in 6,155 precincts, but a comparison with the vote cast in the same number districts in the gubernatorial contest showed he was not receiving all of the votes. His share approached 90 per cent, however.

On the basis of incomplete returns President Roosevelt made his best showing in Chicago, where the party organization headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and National Committeeman P. A. Nash exerts a powerful influence.

Mr. Dewey received a substantial vote downstate—the territory outside the metropolitan area. There, with half the precincts reporting, he was running neck and neck with President.

Each party elected 50 national convention delegates. Eight others will be chosen in State conventions. Delegates are not bound to any candidate, the primary results being advisory only.

Both major parties engaged in bitter struggles for nine state-wide nominations.

With one exception, all candidates on the slate backed by the Kelly-Nash-Horner group apparently won nomination.

Lieut. Gov. John Stelle conceded defeat to Harry B. Hershey, former Chairman of the Democratic State committee and the organization candidate for Governor.

Argentina Puts Graf Spee Men In Island Camp

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The first group of commissioned and warrant officers of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee were transferred from Buenos Aires to Martin Garcia Island yesterday.

Argentine quarters said several of the officers who attempted to resist transfer to the internment camp in the River Plate, 80 miles from Buenos Aires, are being held incommunicado at the naval arsenal here until the majority have been moved to Martin Garcia Island.

The Argentine decision to place the Germans in an internment camp followed the disappearance of several of the officers from Buenos Aires, where they had been permitted virtual freedom.

The 800 members of the German warship's crew are being transferred in groups from Buenos Aires to interior provinces.

Museum Gets Dolls In Military Attire

HULL, Eng. (AP)—Dolls dressed in the uniforms of British sailors, soldiers, and airmen have been added to a collection of 1,000 dolls presented to a Hull museum by Dowager Queen Mary. Included in the gift was a 25-year-old rag doll wearing the uniform of a World War aviation officer.

The uniform of each of the dolls, some of which are four feet tall, is correct to the last button. They cost $15 apiece.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine could have been written today, with minor variations, instead of on Dec. 2, 1823.

Remarkable similarities link the present world situation with the one surveyed by President Monroe. The actors have changed somewhat. But Britain still stands opposed to Germanic diplomacy. On Aug. 20, 1823, the British statesman Canning proposed a joint statement with America against recovery of the Latin-American colonies by European powers, which were banded together in the Holy Alliance. Austria's Metternich dominated the Alliance.

Under such circumstances, President Monroe declined to make a joint statement with Britain, but said that

". . . the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . .

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers (the Holy Alliance) is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Monroe Doctrine Upside Down As Seen by Canadian Defenders

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Viewed from the Canadian standpoint, the Monroe Doctrine is standing on its head.

Today, it is not the United States that is defending the Dominion. It is not the "big neighbor" that is protecting Canada against assorted aggressors.

It is Canada that is fighting what it feels to be at least in part "America's" war. It is Canada that is carrying the burden of the Western Hemisphere's share in the battle against totalitarianism.

And it is Canada that is doing a job which, if successful, may save the United States from having to take over the task of dealing with the dictators.

Now it is perfectly clear that current news does not always relate to this basic tendency.

Some Thin Ice Cracked

There was, within recent days, the speech of Gordon Conant, Attorney General of Ontario. Mr. Conant, a respected provincial official, ventured out upon the less-than-certain ice of international politics. It cracked beneath his plea for the United States to come to Canada's rescue and get into the war right away.

Sharp rebukes came both from Mr. Conant's own Premier and from the United States Secretary of State. For neither United States citizens nor Canadians like careless generalities about their mutual relations.

In a way, Mr. Conant put the reverse English on the story recently told with such "diplomats-should-talk-as-they-please" abandon by James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada. Mr. Cromwell, too, thought the present war was very much the concern of the United States. He didn't quite say that the States should get into it. But his implication was clear enough. Again there was, as is well recalled, a storm.

A Pledge to Canada

It is interesting to inquire into the reasons such sentiments are rejected by responsible opinion both north and south of the border. One might expect that the Canadians as a whole would be anxious for the United States to get in and help. And it would seem probable that isolationist opinion in the United States would be tremendously vocal in crying for aloofness from involvement in a war actually going on next door.

But it doesn't work quite that way. And the fact that it doesn't is one of the major, underlying realities which makes the Monroe Doctrine a basic consideration in North, as well as in South America.

One need go no further back than to Kingston, Ont., on Aug. 18, 1938. That was the day when President Roosevelt formally stated something that had been true for a very long time. He said that the United States would not stand idly by "if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

Virtually No Choice

Canada was very pleased. But Canada was not surprised.

For the fact is that, whether President Roosevelt said so or not, the United States has virtually no other choice.

The reason is that it would be tremendously difficult to defend the United States-Canadian border.

There isn't much talk about this phase of Canadian-American relations. But it is probably one of the most important military considerations on the American Continent.

This, certainly, is no disparagement of the most spectacularly unfortified border in the world. The peaceful relations between the United States and Canada have flowered because of the unmilitarized boundary. No sentries, no passports—few complications mar the normal traffic across the line. It is not a barrier, but an object lesson in international understanding which stretches from Blacks Harbor to the Strait of Georgia.

Military Analyst's View

But the military facts must be taken into consideration when the bases of the Monroe Doctrine are reviewed in their northern implications.

They were summarized not long ago in a private memorandum, drawn by one of the most best-informed military analysts in the United States. Perhaps the easiest thing is to let him say it in his own words—words used with permission provided his name does not appear. This is what he said:

"Under past and present conditions, no fortifications are necessary on the Canadian border. But if they were, then what? Where would we put them? How could the 2,000 odd miles of frontier west of Lake Superior be fortified? It is not a natural boundary, geographically located with respect to strategic passes, rivers, etc. Far from it, because all one has to do is to step across the line almost anywhere to pass from one country into the other. Perhaps at the extreme western end of the frontier there are places which could be fortified, but it appears that they could be easily by-passed.

"Defense Not Impossible"

"In the East, conditions are a bit different. The Sault St. Marie and the Detroit and Niagara Rivers could be fortified, but the Lakes can be crossed anywhere that transportation facilities are made available. East of Lake Ontario there are no natural defenses of any moment.

"With a hostile force in possession of Canada, it would be necessary for us to maintain huge garrisons at many strategic places within our borders, prepared to meet and repel invasion where and when it took place. Likewise strong points at selected locations, would have to be fortified and garrisoned to serve as rallying centers for our forces. The expense would with a volunteer army, be prohibitive and even then there would be no guarantee against destructive air raids.

"I do not admit that the defense of the Western Hemisphere would be impossible with an antagonistic nation in possession of Canada, but under such conditions we would perforce become a heavily taxed, military nation, with a conscript army and an entirely different outlook on human affairs."

So Canada knows that if a hostile power were to successfully invade the Dominion, the United States would have a major job on its hands. Canada believes that before this would be permitted to happen, the United States would very probably saddle up its seahorses and do something about it. But in the meantime, this very knowledge is what turns the Monroe Doctrine upside down. If all these things are so—and Canada believes they are—then Canada, fighting its war, also is fighting the battle to keep a potential enemy from threatening the American Continent.

Thus, if any Monroe Doctrine is being practiced today, it is Canada that is defending the States against potential "aggression" . . . defending America against expansion of doctrines of tyranny and oppression that are fully as dangerous as the bayonets on which they ride.

Dewey Ahead in Nebraska Test

LINCOLN, Neb., April 10 (AP)—Nebraska's primary voters made it increasingly plain today they preferred Thomas E. Dewey for the Republican presidential nomination over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

Mr. Dewey had 84,170 unofficial votes to Senator Vandenberg's 61,298 as 1,640 of the State's 2,033 precincts were tabulated.

Senator Edward R. Burke's campaign manager conceded the nomination of Gov. R. L. Cochran in the Democraitc Senatorial race when 1,543 precincts gave Mr. Cochran 65,545 to Senator Burke's 46,452.

Mr. Cochran based his campaign on charges that Senator Burke had "repudiated" 1934 New Deal pledges by his Senate record. The Omahan frequently has been an Administration foe.

Running along on the Democratic presidential preference ballot, President Roosevelt piled up 93,569 ballots in 1,640 precincts.

Both preference results are traditionally binding on each party's 14 convention delegates.

Hugh Butler, Omaha grain man, jumped ahead of former Gov. Arthur Weaver in the Republican senatorial contest, polling 48,883 in 1,543 precincts compared with Mr. Weaver's 41,542.

Terry Carpenter, who proposed higher age pensions by giving the state a wholesale liquor monopoly, maintained a slim but steady lead over former Gov. Keith Neville in the Democratic gubernatorial contest. Mr. Carpenter had 55,386 in 1,581 precincts, Mr. Neville 52,905.

Dwight Griswold of Gordon was nominated for the fourth time on the Republican ballot for Governor. He has never won a general election.

Republicans maintained their first district congressional seat in a short-term election by giving Hyde Sweet a big total over his opponent, Charles Dafoe. Incumbent Congressmen—two Democrats and two Republicans—won renomination easily in the other districts.

Court Bars NLRB 'Cease-Desist' Rule

RICHMOND, Va., April 10 (AP)—The United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals today ruled against the practice of the National Labor Relations Board in requiring the posting of "cease and desist" promises.

The Court upheld the NLRB in its order finding that the Hartsell Mills Company of Concord, N. C., refused to bargain collectively with a labor union representing its employees, and that it was guilty of anti-union discrimination in the discharge of an employee.

However, it modified the "cease and desist" clause of the order. The court said, "We cannot believe that it was the intention of Congress to countenance an administrative order, the effect of which is to require from one who denies that he has violated the law a confession that he has violated it."

The court ordered the company simply to post notice that it will conform to the Board's order.

Canadian Volunteers To Fight for Norway

TORONTO, April 10 (AP)—Thousands of Canadians already have pledged their support to Norway in the fight against the German invasion, Carl J. Printz, Norwegian Vice-Consul here, said last night.

The Canadian Volunteers for Finland, 2,000 strong, have offered their services to fight in Norway, the Vice-Consul said.

Is South Still Solid? New Deal Under Fire

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether the "Solid South" is still solid will not be known till the November ballots are counted, but there are interesting sidelights on the subject which one can reveal without presuming to judge or prophesy.

There was the Governor of a southern state, a Democrat (should we say—of course?) who in a speech at a Nashville, Tenn., gathering which included many voters, some of them presumably potential Republican voters, devoted many words, loud and earnest, to a denunciation of the New Deal, with special emphasis on such things as oil.

Asked afterward if that meant that he would support a Republican candidate for President, the Governor looked hurt.

Of Course Not!

Of course not! He would support the Democratic candidate. What chance would there be, he argued, to right any of the wrongs that maybe the Democrats have committed, under a Republican?

But those persons who heard him. Will they reason it that way? Will they take his criticisms at face value and be influenced all the distance across to the other side? There is in the South today much serious, independent thinking on national issues.

Then there was the minor politician at a banquet. Yes, he was a Democrat. Yes, he thought the South would go Democratic all right. Did he like everything Roosevelt and the New Deal have done? Oh, no! Spent too much money! Tried to control everything from Washington!

But it's not Roosevelt's fault, he hastened to point out.

"You know what the trouble is up there?" he asked, only to answer his own question. "It's those two Republicans, Ickes and Wallace."

Down in a Texas town people along a busy business street were asked what they thought of Mr. Roosevelt. There wasn't a single criticism. The editor of a local paper, a Democrat, remarked, on hearing the result of this poll: "Of course you'll find those out in the street for him. But go in and ask the owners of the stores. Ask the factory people, the ranchers. They'll burn you up with their criticisms of the whole New Deal."

Republican Votes?

But would those people vote Republican? The editor said he thought they would.

Another editor in Arkansas—where you'll find a good many of those "ill fed, ill clad, ill housed"—agreed with the Governor who felt that, while Mr. Roosevelt and the rest of the New Deal have done much that isn't good, the remedy isn't in a change of party but a change of policy.

But read what the Texas Weekly, a journal published and edited by Peter Molyneaux in Dallas, has to say editorially in the Feb. 3 issue: "The voter's dilemma in 1940 is likely to be that of a poor choice between two parties, neither of which is yet ready to face the realities of the present situation."

Yet elsewhere in the same editorial is this: "They (the Republicans) may win the 1940 election for all we know. But their inability to deal with the situation, due to a congenital ineptitude, will doom them in advance to failure."

Vocal Minority Needed

Then note what an article by Dale Miller in this same issue of the Texas Weekly says:

"Throughout our political history, up to and including the Democratic platform of 1932, the two chief tenets of the Democratic Party were low tariff and an opposition to a strongly centralized Federal Government. These principles derived from the needs of an agrarian economy and from the conviction that a Nation of such dissimilar interests could best be served by a governmental power which was dispersed among the states rather than centralized in Washington.

"The development of a more intensively industrialized civilization produced inexorable trends toward greater tariff protection and greater centralization of government, but the agrarian South, through the Democratic Party, served as an effective and articulate minority, providing the necessary restraints against political excesses. And when Democratic administrations came into power, the effort was made to modify Republican policies. Consequently, the Solid South, despite the inequalities of the struggle and the apparent futility of its efforts, served as a check against opposition policies becoming too extreme.

"This kind of active minority is essential to the maintenance of an equilibrium in government, particularly in a Nation in which one section and one philosophy is more powerful than others. And if this active minority is vitiated, the restraints are gone. That is the situation which prevails today. The principles which have traditionally characterized the Democratic Party have been substantially repudiated by the Administration which has borne the Democratic label for the past seven years."

Only your finest china will do!

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N. C. Allocates More Road Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey has announced the allocation of $5,000,000 from the highway surplus for immediate use in road building. At the same time, he pointed out that it will not be necessary to divert any amount of highway funds to balance the general funds, which, he said, are in good shape.

Half the $5,000,000 now available will be spent on primary and half on secondary roads. Where the money will be spent will be determined by the Highway and Public Works Commission.

This allocation for road construction brings to $9,000,000 the amount to be made available for highway purposes by the Governor this year, from highway surpluses. The regular appropriation for all building and maintenance was $16,425,000, which, together with allocations and $3,000,000 in Federal aid funds and $2,000,000 in WPA funds, will bring the total construction expenditures in this State in 1940 to approximately $30,000,000.

Governor Hoey announced that during the four years of his administration, which will end next January, between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000 will have been spent on actual road construction or maintenance.

Don Ameche Sued By Movie Company

LOS ANGELES, April 10 (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., sued actor Don Ameche for $170,000 yesterday, charging he refused to be "borrowed" from 20th Century-Fox, as provided in his contract with that studio.

"Ameche's services had been borrowed for the picture, 'The Night of January 16,'" explained Y. Frank Freeman, Vice-President in Charge of Operations at Paramount.

"His failure to live up to the terms of his contract cost Paramount approximately $170,000 in producer and director charges, writing costs, set construction expenses and other charges."

No mention of it was made in the complaint, but studio officials said Mr. Ameche objected to his assignment to the leading role in the mystery thriller.

Toledo Trade Board Asks Reduction in Grain Rates

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — The Toledo Board of Trade urged the Interstate Commerce Commission April 9 to grant Toledo grain merchants lower rail shipping rates to Atlantic seaboard points.

Much testimony and nearly 100 briefs were submitted at an I. C. C. hearing here. Proponents of a lower rate for Toledo said Buffalo now has a 10 cents a hundred pounds rate against 14 cents for Toledo. Railroad and grain men attended from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Erie, Pa., and other affected cities.

Freighter Is Refloated

BALTIMORE, April 10 (AP)—The Freighter Panamanian, which became flooded and settled at her pier March 21, has been refloated and preparations have been made to put her in drydock for repairs.

It Can Make All the Difference

In Perfume Factory

Scented soap at testing stage, E. I. du Pont de Nemours plant, New Brunswick, N. J.

Perfume Trade Enlarged by Chemist's Skill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Ninth of 12 articles on "The Factory Tells the Story."

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Women's styles may change, sandals giving way to shoes, wimples to hats, and robes to beach pajamas, but there's one point at which the American miss of 1940 is little different from her Egyptian sister of the reign of Tut-ank-Amen, and that is in the use of perfumes. For whether carried in camel caravan from ancient Araby or in box car from the synthetic aromatics plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company here, perfumes never lose their popularity and are always big business.

But though perfumes may hold their place in women's hearts, methods of manufacture show no such permanence, today's processes having moved far from the laborious and costly ones of a century ago. No longer does it take 25 tons of violets to make a single ounce of the natural oil, nor a ton of roses to make 10 ounces of the natural oil. Here, as elsewhere, the white-robed chemist, far from the flower fields of southern France or Bulgaria, has evolved processes and odors that nature herself cannot duplicate.

Of course, this does not mean that natural floral odors and non-synthetic ingredients are no longer used. They are, in some cases, irreplaceable as yet, but it does mean that perfumery is turning more and more to synthetics, with their great saving in price, their ease in handling, their greater variety and, above all, their freedom from the vagaries of trade in the present period of international conflicts.

Thus it is that today every perfume on the market, without exception, depends on synthetics for its individuality and its character.

Originally From Flowers

A trip through the du Pont New Brunswick plant shows us that three types of ingredients go into the making of perfumes. Then separately, any one of the three classes or their numerous components smell too evilly or too strong for pleasure. But skilfully blended by a master perfumer, they produce a variety of odors so alluring that over $30,000,000 worth is bought annually by American women.

The so-called "odiferous components" supply the main substance of the perfume odor. When of natural origin they are the oils of flowers, roots, trees, barks, gums, grasses, fruits and resins. But many of them are now so expensive and so hard to procure that synthetics, indistinguishable from the natural product, are used in their stead.

Next comes the "dilating agent," a pure and odorless alcohol obtained through the fermentation of molasses or grain and chemically purified.

Finally there are added the "fixatives," whose purpose is to blend the many odors of the "odiferous components" and to maintain the perfume's strength without evaporation. It is in this field of "fixatives" that the synthetics have made the greatest contribution to better and cheaper perfume.

Since early times, the most important "fixative" has been musk, being highly powerful and sweet and said to be the most fascinating of all odors. It is obtainable in its natural state, however, only from the glands of the male musk deer of central Asia, and its demand has brought that animal near extinction. In fact, the price of natural musk, with all its impurities is now mounting toward $600 a pound and if obtained in a perfectly pure state would cost $40,000 a pound.

Lilac Reproduced

Synthetic musk is now being produced, however, at a price far below that of natural musk and with a power equally great. It is obtained through heating ordinary coal tar to a temperature of 392 degrees Fahrenheit, at which heat cresol is extracted. Cresol, which is also the main component of Lysol, is subjected to chemical treatment, yielding musk ambrette.

Other important "fixatives" are civet, from the Abyssinian civet cat; castoreum from beavers, and ambergris from the stomachs of whales. All these products are vastly more expensive than the equally efficient synthetic substitutes.

We have already discovered that chemistry has reproduced the violet and rose odors. But it has done more than reproduce obtainable odors, it has extracted such undoubtable odors as that of lilacs, for which no method of extraction had ever been found. Since no known natural extract is so sweet or so powerful as synthetic lilac, its discovery has opened new vistas to perfumers.

Blended Effects

In addition, the chemist has evolved numerous shades of each odor type and created entirely new perfume bases, so that today there are perhaps 1,000 aromatic materials where there were formerly around 200. That is the cause of the present trend away from simple one-flower odor perfumes into the more delicate field of blended bouquets.

As an example of the remarkable number of products that can go into a single perfume in addition to the "fixative" and the "diluting agent," there is a popular and high-priced French perfume on the market which combines the odors, synthetic or natural, of jasmine, violet, rose, lily of the valley, carnation, orange blossom, mimosa, sandalwood, vetiver, styrax, patchouli, coumarin, oak moss and ylang ylang. To note more particularly the constituents of this blend, the jasmine, violet, rose, lily of the valley, carnation, orange blossom and mimosa are floral odors, and the sandalwood, vetiver, styrax and patchouli are Oriental odors; while the coumarin, oak moss, and ylang ylang are odors added to modify the odor of the perfume. It is interesting to find that coumarin is a synthetic extraction from coal tar and has the odor of new mown hay; while oak moss and ylang ylang are natural odors, the first coming from resin, and the second obtained by steam distillation of flowers.

Capturing Scent of Blossoms

When a perfumer faces the task of extracting natural oils, he has a choice of four processes—steam distillation, extraction with a volatile solvent, squeezing, and enfleurage.

Enfleurage is the method used in the first perfume making in Egypt and is still widely used in France, especially for recovering the perfume from jasmine and tuberose. Just as butter absorbs a fish or onion odor, so a fat such as lard absorbs the odor from a flower or plant. Glass trays are coated with fat and then covered with fresh flowers, the mass being allowed to stand. The lard or fat is then washed with alcohol or benzene to separate the perfume.

When perfume is taken from plant or flower by a volatile solvent, such as benzene, the odor is transferred to the solvent, which is finally evaporated, leaving the perfume oil free.

The odors from such articles as sandalwood, which comes from a tree, vetiver, which comes from roots, and patchouli, which comes from grass, are extracted by steam distillation. Steam is blown through the mixture, carrying the vaporized oil to a condenser, where the water and oil are condensed as liquids, the oil coming to the top.

Everyday Articles

There is, however, an important consideration in the manufacture of aromatic synthetics other than the necessity of duplicating as nearly as possible natural odors and strengths. The chemist must always make sure that the ingredient is harmless, not only to the human skin, but also to the most delicate fabrics. The necessity for this becomes plain when we learn that every cosmetic and soap on the market—even so-called unscented and laundry soap — is perfumed.

What is more, the male of the species, disdaining the very suggestion of perfume, is seldom out of contact with it for long, although he may be ignorant of the fact. When he buys a billfold of artificial leather, little does he know that it is treated with perfume to kill the odor of castor oil with which it is cured. The polish on his shoes is permeated with perfume, as are paints, leather, linoleum, ink, foods and a host of other products.

Indeed, many of the every-day products we use would be unusable because of their odor, were it not for perfume.

And finally, perfume has even entered that newest industry of air-conditioning; for the judicious use of certain scents now permits air-engineers to introduce into air-conditioned rooms the freshness of out-of-doors.

100-Foot Modern Trafficway Proposed for Portland, Ore.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — A through-traffic highway of the most modern design and elimination of many unsightly waterfront areas will hang in the balance when Portlanders vote May 17 on a proposal for a $1,250,000 bond issue to pay the City's share of the proposed Front Avenue highway and beautification development.

Under terms of a working agreement submitted by the Oregon State Highday Commission the $1,-250,000 would be used to pay 60 per cent of the right-of-way cost, with the remaining 40 per cent and all construction costs to be paid by the State.

The project would extend from Southwest Front Avenue and Barbur Boulevard in South Portland to the Steel Bridge, across the bridge to an underpass under the Broadway Bridge, and into Interstate Avenue. This would make a through highway from the south through the City to connect with the highways to the north.

Plans call for a 100-foot right of way, except between Columbia Street and the Steel Bridge in mid-Portland where it will take all the land between Front Avenue and the Williamette River.

A fast outer drive would be constructed along the River and the inner drive would approximate present routes for local and service use. The land between would become a park.

It was suggested by Mayor Joseph K. Carson that the bonds if voted could be floated on a deferred payment basis under which the City would not begin paying until 1946, when it passes the peak of its present debt load.

By 1946, it was pointed out, City bond payments will be down to $328,315 annually. The figure is now $814,000. Outstanding bonds will have declined by then to $6,-153,000. At present they total $14,-000,000, exclusive of water bonds.

The project long has been the goal of highway and traffic experts on one side and civic leaders seeking a more beautiful city on the other side.

Coastwise Freighters Sold to French Lines

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10 (AP) —Sale of four small coastwise freighters operated by McCormick Steamship Company to the French Lines was reported yesterday.

The McCormick concern has asked the United States Maritime Commission to authorize the transfer of registry to France.

The ships are the Munami, Brookings, Wallingford and Silverado. all are freighters of around 2,500 tons built in 1919.

U. S. Note Asks For Arbitration On Oil Seizures

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—The State Department, in a note made public last night, told Mexico that expropriation of American properties without compensation was "wholly unjustifiable under any principle of equity or international law" and was "a matter of grave concern to this Government."

The communication, which proposed arbitration of the dispute over expropriated oil properties, was handed to the Mexican Ambassador, Castillo Najera, by Secretary of State Cordell Hull last week. It warned the Mexican Government that the long-standing difficulties between the two countries "must of necessity be adjusted" unless their relations are to suffer.

The note, phrased with a sharpness unusual in recent diplomatic exchanges, said that "during the last 25 years, one American interest in Mexico after another has suffered at the hands of the Mexican Government."

"Expropriation of property by the Mexican Government has been taking place on a large scale since 1915 under the so-called agrarian program," it said. "While there are now under way efforts looking to settlement of agrarian claims arising since Aug. 30, 1927, the large number of such claims which arose prior to that date and which were filed with the General Claims Commission under the convention of 1923, as well as a very much larger group of general claims, some of which date back over a period of approximately 70 years, remain unadjudicated, and not a single dollar has been realized by any of the owners of the properties or by any of the other general claimants."

"These long-standing matters," said the note, "must of necessity be adjusted if the relations between our two countries are to be conducted on a sound and mutually co-operative basis of respect and helpfulness."

In requesting the Mexican Government to accept arbitration, Secretary Hull cited the "complete solidarity" on the part of all the American Republics in upholding the principal that international differences not adjustable by diplomacy should be submitted to arbitration. Mr. Hull called upon the Mexican Government to set a good example "at a period when in other parts of the world there is seemingly a growing disregard for the established principles of international law."

Offices Started At Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—Ground has been broken here for a building to house the offices of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. The structure is patterned after buildings erected in Virginia early in the nineteenth century—treatment chosen to secure contrast with other buildings of the Restoration near by, without sacrificing architectural harmony.

The basement will be devoted to storage and preservation of documents and will be provided with vaults and a system of temperature and humidity control. The offices will be air-conditioned and will have the latest lighting equipment. Plans have been prepared by the Restoration in consultation with Perry, Shaw & Hepburn. Mechanical layouts are by Wiley & Wilson, of Richmond, and structural drawings are by Cleverdon, Varney & Pike, consulting engineers, of Boston.

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Washington Sideglances

Ashurst gives good advice—Welles dares press, 'Make me talk'—Macaws get soft spot—Rural carrier delivered mail till battery dropped out of car—Krebs shocks New Dealers—Census whittles 'em down.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Might Be Worse: Senator Henry F. Ashurst was dismissing a press conference the other day with the usual admonition to the "boys" to "go slow" on their speculations, when he remembered a story.

A friend came to him one day, shaking with rage and holding out a newspaper for the Senator to see.

"Look what they've written about me," he fumed.

Senator Ashurst perused the story, then looked up.

"Suppose," he said, "they'd printed what you really said. Then you'd have something to kick about."

Clam's Rival: Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, holding his first State Department press conference after his visits with the heads of European powers, told newsmen:

"For seven weeks, I've been able to keep my mouth closed. I dare you to open it."

As usual, he won. They failed.

Best story about Mr. Welles just after his talk with Reichsfuehrer Hitler:

"Mr. Undersecretary, do you look more gloomy now than you usually do?"

Mail Must Go Through: Here is a little saga of fortitude that you wouldn't hear about unless you read the Congressional Record. It concerns a rural mail carrier in the hard winter of 1940.

"I was able to make every foot of my route every day in 1939. However I was not able to maintain this record during the present winter because of the snowdrifts from three to five feet and later, because of deep-rolling mud. At different times I employed three farmers on horseback to deliver part of my mail. On several days my expenses were more than double my pay for the day. Twice I pulled the differential out of my Ford; one day I had three 'flats' within a distance of less than three miles on rough, frozen roads, and on this same day my battery hit a frozen chunk and dropped from my car."

Page Mr. Ickes: Theodore Krebs, economic adviser to the Temporary National Economic Committee, jumped with both feet into New Deal-Old Guard argument when he, a New Dealer, referred in his testimony to "Hoover Dam," instead of "Boulder Dam."

In all official documents since the New Deal came in, it has been written "Boulder Dam" on the instruction of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, official guardian of the engineering masterpiece.

Roommate to a Ghost: It may have been due to a mix-up in the enumerator's instructions, but one worker who lives in the District of Columbia—very comfortably, thank you—is listed in the census as being a lodger in an unoccupied apartment. The young woman with whom she lives claims legal residence in another State and hence will be recorded there. So, reasoned the enumerator, that leaves no head of the household at the address where the two really live.

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From tough steer— to TENDER STEAK

by Westinghouse

• *When a friend* unexpectedly happens to drop in for dinner, it's no more than right that he take potluck for granted. But when we carefully plan a dinner, long in advance, most of us pretty much stick to the rule of serving the best food we can get.

• *That rule* was rudely broken last April, when one hundred and forty-six people sat down to dinner at a Cleveland hotel. It was a notable group—civic and industrial leaders, food experts, home economists, chefs, editors—people invited for one particular purpose, to taste a new kind of steak.

• *They were not served* choice beef; those steaks were not expensive. Average in quality, average in price, average in every respect—but one! This beef was treated by a new process, called Tenderay, which has the peculiar ability of making ordinary beef as tender and juicy in just three days as the expensive cuts the very finest hotels serve after three or four or five weeks' aging.

• *The guests were delighted.* The steaks, they said, were excellent. But they were not half as pleased as Mrs. Cleveland housewife who learned that from that day on she could buy the same kind of beef at her own store. Heard that for the first time she could buy steak without guess and without gamble and know that it would be tender—always.

• *The Tenderay process,* developed by Westinghouse in cooperation with the Kroger Food Foundation and Mellon Institute, depends on a lot of factors; humidity, temperature and what not. BUT—and here is where Westinghouse research plays such an important part — the process would be utterly impractical without the newly perfected *Sterilamp which kills bacteria with light and keeps the meat fresh and sweet.

• *He would be a* rash prophet who'd care to predict the uses commerce and industry and medicine will find for the Sterilamp. A poultry man says it solves his turkey raising problems. Restaurants, hotels, bars and soda-fountains—in ever increasing numbers—depend on Sterilamps to keep glasses sterile; meat markets and groceries to keep food fresh, to reduce spoilage and refrigeration costs. One of the country's largest hospitals has installed Sterilamps to sterilize the air in the operating rooms. Another in the nursery to protect babies in their cribs.

• *Certainly Westinghouse,* when this development started, did not know its ultimate scope. And that, after all, is the way of research and its great justification. It is an exploration into the unknown, it follows new paths and uncharted byways—not with the assurance of success; merely with courage and experience and knowledge, and sound common sense as a guide.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Nazis Reached Narvik on Whaling Ships

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP)—Norway lost its two largest warships, the antiquated 4,166-ton coast defense ships Norge and Eidsvold, and 500 men in the short-lived resistance which preceded the German capture of Narvik yesterday morning, according to Norwegian refugees reaching Sweden.

The northern Norwegian ore port itself, they said, was occupied without a fight by German troops who had previously been brought secretly into the harbor on whaling vessels. The refugees gave this account of the capture:

A Norwegian customs officer boarded a German whale oil boiler ship for the usual inspection, but was prevented by the Germans from returning to the shore to give the alarm that the vessel was actually a troop transport.

The Narvik populace was awakened at dawn by a warning shot fired from the 40-year-old Norge when two German destroyers loomed out of the dense snow and fog in the outer harbor.

The Germans replied by torpedoing the Norge. Her sister ship the Eidsvold then opened fire but was sunk before her two semi-obsolete 8.2-inch guns could take effect.

Ten minutes after the Eidsvold went down with her colors flying German troops landed and ran up the Swastika on all official buildings, and once in the town of Narvik they met no opposition.

Refugees, who continued to arrive in Stockholm by every train, said one unidentified British steamer had been sunk in Narvik Harbor.

They estimated German troop strength in the Narvik area to be about 2,000, and said the Germans had told them they had been on their way to Norway up to four days.

[Narvik today was the scene of a dawn battle between five British and six German destroyers.]

British Claims

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—British official sources today reported the probable sinking or damaging of at least three German cruisers in battles ranging along Norway's coast.

A British communiqué said that British warplanes had attacked German warships in Bergen harbor, on Norway's west coast, and registered a direct hit on a cruiser of the Köln class (6,000 tons) and probably damaged others.

"In the failing light accurate observation of results was difficult, but one heavy bomb was seen to register a direct hit on the after part of a large cruiser of the Köln class. Other warships are believed to have been damaged," the communiqué stated.

"Despite the intense fire to which they were subjected all our aircraft returned safely, making a night landing at their bases after a flight of approximately eight hours duration."

An Admiralty communiqué said there was an unconfirmed report from Stockholm that a German crusier had been sunk, apparently in the Narvik fight.

A British submarine torpedoed a German cruiser off South Norway last night.

"It is thought that the cruiser was sunk," the Admiralty announced.

Sweeping the Seas

OSTEND, Belgium, April 10 (AP)—An indication that Britain is sweeping the North Sea clear of all shipping came today in radio reports from two Belgian fishing trawlers which said they had been stopped by British ships and taken to a control base.

The trawlers reported seeing Netherlands fishermen in the same base.

Nazi Ship Sunk

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—A Reuters News Agency dispatch from Stockholm said the German steamer Amasis, 9,000 tons, had been torpedoed off the western coast of Sweden (a position which would place the attacking submarine in the Kattegat north of Denmark).

The Amasis' crew was saved by pilot vessels from Lysekil, Sweden. She was bound for Oslo from Stettin.

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—The German cruisers Bluecher and Karlsruhe have been sunk in operations against Norway, the German High Command announced today.

The 10,000-ton Bluecher was said to have been damaged by Norwegian coastal batteries and then to have run into a mine barrier. The Karlsruhe, 6,000 tons, sank at Kristiansand, Southern Norway, after disembarking troops.

Most of the crews of both ships were said to have been rescued.

An Army communiqué reporting successful air raids yesterday on Allied naval vessels said hits had been scored on four battleships, two battle cruisers, three heavy cruisers and two transports.

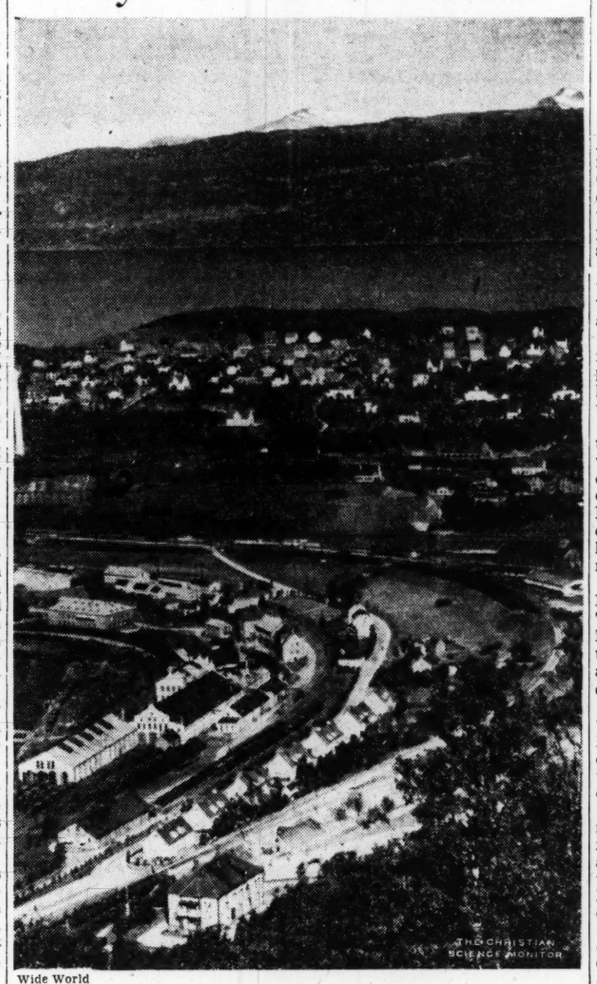
"Several explosions" shook the Bluecher before she sank after running into the Norwegian mine barrier. The Germans said they had silenced the heaviest Norwegian coastal batteries but not until the Bluecher "suffered severe damage." The mines finished her.

The Bluecher, a heavy cruiser, was completed only last August. She had eight 8-inch guns, 24 antiaircraft cannon, 12 torpedo tubes and three airplanes. The number of her crew was a naval secret.

Senate Group Votes U. S. Hospital Bill

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—A bill by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, to provide $10,000,000 in Federal funds for construction of hospitals in rural areas won the approval today of a Senate Education and Labor Subcommittee. The measure was introduced by Wagner at the suggestion of President Roosevelt.

Key Port in Nazi Hands



Wide World

The Norwegian City of Narvik

It is reported that crews of German freighters awaiting ore cargoes played an important part in the German seizure of this port in Northern Norway. It is from Narvik that German ships loaded with ore have been slipping down the coast in Norwegian waters to their home harbors.

U. S. Senators Deeply Moved But 'Silent' on War's Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—The American Senate, which shares President Roosevelt's control of foreign policy, has been more deeply moved over Germany's invasion of Scandinavia than over any previous event in the European War.

There has been no official debate. No formal comment may be immediately forthcoming. But informal conversation with Senators in lobbies and offices shows an intensification of resentment against Germany, increased speculation over Mr. Roosevelt's course, coupled with third term comment, a watchful waiting attitude toward Mr. Chamberlain, and a re-appraisement of America's whole neutral position.

It is this latter subject, almost alone, that Senators are prepared to put into formal statements. The other matters are discussed in greater detail but they are "don't quote me" subjects. Officially, at any rate, the Senators who will approve or reject any extension of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy are keeping their eye on the United States election, and are emphasizing their determination not to be stampeded into war.

Leadership Questioned

The reporter is impressed by the number of times the question of Mr. Chamberlain's personality is brought up. The present mood of individual Senators might be greatly changed if the Allies could score some victory. Casual comments and superficial discussions run to a pattern so frequently repeated as to be significant and to merit recording at this time; they reveal doubt over the proficiency of British Cabinet leadership, which the speakers apparently would be glad to retract in the event of successful Allied counterthrusts. It is reasonable to assume that a great deal of pent-up Congressional sympathy for the Allies will burst out with any vigorous counter-attack.

Mr. Roosevelt's position is everywhere discussed. The intensification of Europe's war, mingled with his continuing political victories in the primaries, has raised a whole new batch of third term rumors. Is this the foreign crisis which will precipitate his determination to run again? it is asked. It is a political issue on which the maneuvers in the North Sea fog play their part.

Isolationists are re-intensifying their drive. But the day-to-day domination of the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy is still the significant factor in Washington. The Administration has won its fight to ship airplanes abroad; it has won Neutrality Act revision; it has loaned money to the democracies (even approving $35,000,000 in Export-Import Bank credits to Scandinavia, which may now be cancelled); it has just continued the trade pacts three years, and Mr. Roosevelt has been dramatically justified in two major forecasts of European developments, in the face of Senatorial critics. Last year he asked for Neutrality Act revision because of alleged European war emergency. Opponents denied any such emergency—and had to eat their words. He forecast, too, the probable extension of the European war, which is now occurring.

Defense Items Open

The current Congressional issue turns on defense appropriations, with the curtailed War Department appropriation bill now before a Senate committee. It is significant that the committee has restored the $15,000,000 item to start the third set of Panama docks. The background here is that the farm bloc added some $200,000,000 of unbudgeted money to the agriculture appropriation with the half-promise that the sum could be saved out of the huge Roosevelt arms program, approaching all told $3,000,000,000. The House has cut about $68,000,000 from the Army bill, and about $111,000,000 from the Navy, below budget requests. Senate consideration on these reductions may now be influenced in part by Scandinavian developments.

Second Day Finds Quiet In Denmark

COPENHAGEN (via Berlin) April 10 (AP)—Denmark awoke this morning to her second day under German military control with so complete a show of normal life that the presence of Nazi bombing planes over the City yesterday seemed almost like a dream.

Morning papers appeared as usual, but were devoted entirely to publication of proclamations and Berlin dispatches.

German news agency reports from Norway said that all important Norwegian military points had been occupied by German troops.

It became increasingly obvious that the efficiency with which the well-planned German move was executed, coupled with quiet acceptance of the situation by the Danish public has permitted the changeover here to occur with hardly more than a stir in ordinary existence.

In an address to the Danish Parliament last night Premier Thovald Stauning declared that Denmark had accepted the situation in order "to save the land and the people from the consequences of war."

He said that Denmark had agreed "under assurances that Germany has no intention in any way to disturb the country's territorial integrity and political self-sufficiency."

The Premier announced that to make the Government more fully representative of public opinion an all-party Cabinet had been formed with three new members from the leftist parties and three from the conservatives.

Apparently, there is general acceptance by the public that the Government took the only course open to it and that Denmark may now escape the direct consequences of the war.

Various emergency measures were put into effect, including decrees forbidding price raising and restricting gasoline sales.

Russia Takes Step To Reopen Trade Talk With Britain

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Ivan M. Maisky, raised the subject of reopening trade discussions with Britain in recent conversations with the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

Mr. Butler said "one important aspect" of any discussion was to keep Russian raw materials away from Germany. He said no date had been set for the return of the British Ambassador, Sir William Seeds, to Moscow. Sir William is in England on leave.

Mr. Butler, asked about the advisability of making representations to the United States to stop the supply of war materials to Germany on the grounds that the Nazis have broken the Kellogg Pact, said that the Government did not consider it was for them to make such proposals.

Britain and France, he asserted, are in complete agreement with the memorandum of the United States Undersecretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, on the foreign economic policy of the United States.

The secret session of Parliament on economic warfare scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed. Instead Commons is expected to hear a statement on the Norwegian situation by the First Lord of Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Canada Puts Curb On Danish Funds

OTTAWA, April 9 (AP) — The Canadian Government today moved to prevent any Norwegian or Danish funds or property in Canada from falling into German hands.

Financial institutions were ordered to communicate with the Alien Property Custodian before allowing withdrawals or making payments to residents of Norway and Denmark. The action was "to maintain the status quo until the situation becomes clearer," an announcement said.

Iceland Assumes Powers

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, April 10 (AP)—The Iceland Parliament, oldest in the world, today took full control of this northern Nation's foreign affairs in view of the German occupation of Denmark, to which Iceland is linked by the Danish Crown.

A resolution adopted unanimously said that the situation brought about by the German invasion of Denmark made it impossible for King Christian X, monarch of both Iceland and Denmark, to exercise his royal powers.

"The Icelandic Parliament declares that the Ministry of Iceland until further notice is entrusted with the conduct of said powers," the resolution declared.

Denmark's principal part in administering Icelandic affairs was in foreign relations and fisheries inspection within territorial waters under the Danish-Icelandic Union.

Political parties supporting the coalition Government held several meetings yesterday in advance of the meeting of Parliament.

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The British-French Allies stated authoritatively today that they had every intention of preventing any German landing on Iceland, Greenland, or the Faroe Islands, all under Danish rule.

[Germans today disclaimed any intention to occupy them.]

Bloodless Nazi Victory Is Bitter Cup for Danes

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—The Danes, by surrendering quietly to the German invaders, have been spared the destruction of war, but they have not been spared the bitterness of defeat.

An era of 1,000 independent years has been cut short in Denmark. Citizens of the ancient capital of Copenhagen—where the broadness of boulevards and the spaciousness of 86 fine parks seem to express the tradition of personal freedom which has been Denmark's pride—are now seeking to adjust themselves to a completely different set of circumstances.

For with the occupation of virtually all of Denmark completed, the Danes have finally handed over their democracy to the "protective keeping" of Germany's iron dictatorship.

Danish citizens here in London are reflecting sadly that today in Copenhagen a monarch of an ancient line sits prisoner in his own land.

Norway's Struggle

Only a few leagues away across narrow straits his younger brother fights the same threat of force.

King Haakon of Norway is a Dane. He is King, not by inheritance, but by election. He leads his adopted country in the hope that his resistance to the invader will in the end serve to release his brother and his native land from servitude.

For the Danes there is nothing now to do but wait and obey—obey their King and obey the invader, as the King appealed to them to do. Of all the population only a handful were able to make their escape, so swift and so unexpected was the invasion. One group of 150 infantrymen commanded by a Major marched to Elsinore and there, beneath the shadow of Hamlet's castle, clambered safely aboard the last ferryboat to Sweden.

Wake to Find Invaders

For other Danes there came no opportunity even to object. They went to sleep free and they woke to find an army of occupation already partially installed. In the early hours of morning, before Copenhagen awoke, German ships steamed into the capital's wide harbor, into its famous "free port."

German soldiers disembarked on the Danes' favorite waterside promenade—the beautiful Langeline.

Up the promenade marched steel-helmeted troops into main streets of the city. One of the first buildings they occupied was the modern radio station, built on the model of London's Broadcasting House.

In their homes bewildered citizens listened to the radio, while outside it was raining leaflets as squadron after squadron of German planes roared overhead. The leaflets proclaimed that both Denmark and Norway had been taken over by the Reich.

Radios Carry News

Listening to their radios the Danes heard that German naval forces had landed troops at half a dozen points on the mainland and islands.

Then they heard an appeal from their Premier urging them to keep calm and ordering them to "adopt a loyal attitude" to officials.

Later came the King's declaration: "Under conditions so serious for our Fatherland, I call upon you all in the cities and in the country to assume a completely correct and worthy attitude, since every thoughtless action or statement can have most serious consequences."

Hand Over Authority

The Danes have handed over authority to persons who deny all those ideals for which Denmark stood and it is the first time in history that they have handed over that authority to another Nation.

In other days they have been beaten in the field by the Prussians and their capital has suffered bombardment from the British, but the Danes have always stood on their own solid feet in their own comfortable shoes.

In other days, the Danes have always defended their heritage. But in these days of warplanes, tanks and soldiers whose ranks are numbered in millions, Denmark put as its first and only line of defense nothing more than a trust in civilization.

It defended itself with defenselessness. Danish foreign policy has been based on the assumption that friendships, neutrality, passivity, and innocence must be sufficient to guard against invasion. The Danes disarmed themselves as did no other people. Unlike the Belgians, Netherlanders, Swiss, French, and Italians they were ostentatious in their refusal to build fortifications on the German frontier. They refused to join any military alliance. Now they are forced to pay for "protection" and know they must continue to pay unless and until their friends across the sea are victorious in fighting the battle Denmark could not fight.

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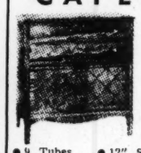

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Italy Relieved By War Shift From Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 10—The turn of events in Scandinavia has visibly taken Italy aback. The increased prestige gained by Germany in the first success of the thrust in Denmark and Norway has inevitably swung the Italian Government somewhat to the German side of the balance—at any rate for the time.

Although the Government has so far made no official statement on the subject, the inspired press and semi-official political circles are making a show of satisfaction at the German coup, saying that the affair was illegally provoked by the imperialist democracies in the mining of Norwegian waters and that Germany has once again outmaneuvered them.

Moreover, behind this display of Axis enthusiasm is the obvious feeling of relief that the war has for the moment turned northward and away from Italy. Nevertheless Italy is clearly apprehensive lest the war spread to the neutrals of the Danube Valley—particularly if the Allies should take steps to draw the Germans into this area. There is an uneasy feeling that if this war is to be fought on neutral territory rather than directly between the belligerents, sooner or later Italy's sphere of influence is likely to be put in jeopardy.

For the moment, however, the familiar Axis arguments are put forward with a good show of enthusiasm. In 24 hours, it is said, Germany toppled over the whole structure of plans which the Allies have been building for months. British violation of Norwegian rights was in the line of tradition and was a callous disregard of neutral rights, and therefore German protection of that country was entirely legitimate.

The Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, however, took the opposite view. Its headlines and articles referred only to the "German attacks" and were as disparaging as discretion would permit.

Italy in Pattern

ROME, April 10 (AP)—Roberto Farinacci, Member of the Fascist Grand Council, asserted today that it would be "absurd" for Italy "not to take part in the transformation of Europe and perhaps of the world."

The former Secretary of the Fascist Party, writing in his Cremona newspaper Regime Fascista, said that Premier Mussolini's speech at Orvieto April 7, in which he announced that Italy was ready to face any emergency, had made it plain that Italian nonbelligerency "should not and cannot be confused with neutrality."

Signor Farinacci said that in the seven months since the war began Italy's armed forces have been "placed on a war footing."

"Now we can speak loudly and strongly," he concluded, and "tomorrow we will not be absent if history exacts grave decisions."

Refugees Pay $46 Fee For 12c Boat Ride

STOCKHOLM, April 10 (AP)—Streams of refugees from Denmark crossed Oresund Strait to Sweden, many of them mothers with small children.

They fled the German occupation in any kind of boat since the regular ferry traffic was at a standstill. Fishermen were asking 200 Swedish crowns ($46) for the trip, which ordinarily costs a half crown (12 cents).

The fugitives reported four large German warships were in Copenhagen Harbor.

Under German Control

Wide World

In the City of Trondheim

This west coast port of Norway now is in the hands of Germany following the Nazi "Blitzkrieg" in the Baltic. Trondheim has been the scene of the coronation of Norwegian Kings and Queens. The coronation ceremonies have been held in the city's historic cathedral.

Reich Tells How New Drive Was Won

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—A German High Command communiqué today recapitulated yesterday's occupation of Denmark and Norway, reporting there had been some short fights on Danish soil because of "inadequate dissemination of orders to troops by the Danish command."

Previously no Danish opposition had been reported, although Norway resisted at some points.

The communiqué said the skirmishes in certain localities "ceased after clarification of the situation by Danish commanders concerning the orders of their Government not to resist." Its text said:

No special developments in the west.

Military measures for the protection of Denmark and Norway were carried out yesterday in the closest co-operation by strong units of the Army, Navy, and Air Force under the supreme command of infantry General von Falkenhorst, Navy Admiral General Saalwächter and Admiral Carls, and numerous units of the Air Force commanded by Lieutenant General Geissler.

Motorized troops and armored units under command of aviation General Kaupisch in the morning crossed the German-Danish border and in a quick advance via Apenrade and Esbjerg occupied Jutland on schedule.

Because of inadequate dissemination of orders to Danish troops, short localized fights occurred. The conflicts ceased after clarification of the situation by Danish commanders concerning the orders of their government not to resist.

Simultaneously with the occupation of Jutland, German troops in collaboration between the Army, Navy and Air Force landed in the Little Belt near Middelfahrt, in the Great Belt ner Korsör and Nyborg, and in Gjedser for the purpose of occupation of the islands.

Copenhagen already was occupied in the early morning hours without fighting.

The Air Force throughout the day reconnitered over Denmark and safeguarded the advance.

In the course of occupation of the military important points of Norway, Norwegian defense forces at the beginning resisted at several points, chiefly near Horten, south of Oslo, and at Kristiansand. But the resistance was broken at all points with exemplary collaboration of German defense units.

Fortifications in Oslofjord were overwhelmed and silenced in the course of the day. Narvik, Trontheim, Bergen, Stavanger, Egersund, Kristiansand, Arendal and Oslo, among others, are firmly in German hands.

The German Navy carried out the assignments given it. These consisted in safeguarding the operation as a whole against much superior British and French naval forces and effective protection of transports and landings. The landing of German troops was successful at all points from Oslo to Narvik, a unique achievement in naval history.

At the entance of the harbors the Navy crushed initial resistance. Outside Oslo our ship batteries silenced the heaviest shore batteries. In a fight with a 28-centimeter battery the cruiser Blücher suffered severe damage. In a further advance the ship ran on a Norwegian mine barrier and was lost after several explosions.

The cruiser Karlsruhe, after overcoming similarly strong resistance in Kristiansand and after safeguarding the landing of troops, was seriously damaged and sank.

The biggest part of the crews of both ships were rescued and landed.

Operations at sea are still underway. Only after completion of these actions will we be able to give a full account of the losses and damage inflicted by the German Navy upon the English and French naval forces.

The occupation of important Norwegian points as planned by England was to take place immediately after laying mine barriers in territorial waters. German action anticipated this British plan by barely 10 hours.

British naval forces and transports commissioned for this purpose were sighted by reconnaissance planes and late in the afternoon were attacked and decisively defeated. Nearly all enemy warships suffered direct hits from the heaviest caliber bombs.

Hit in particular were: four battleships by either two or three bombs, two battle cruisers by one bomb each, two heavy cruisers with two and one bombs respectively, one cruiser was set afire by a bomb hit and two transports were struck by one bomb each.

Units of pursuit planes protected the undertakings by patrol flights along the west coast of Denmark and Norway as well as over Inner German Bight (Helgoland Bight).

One British flying boat of the Sunderland type was shot down.

Further occupation of Norway continues rapidly and on schedule.

Nazis Hint Hold On North Schleswig

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 10

German authorities today hinted that North Schleswig, which voted to join Denmark after the World War, might not be returned to Denmark.

An evasive answer was given to a question whether this territory, 1,500 square miles adjoining Germany at the neck of the Danish Peninsula, was covered by Germany's pledge to respect Denmark's territorial integrity.

The German view is that North Schleswig is German property illegally handed over to Denmark under the Versailles Treaty. [In a plebiscite held under the treaty North Schleswig voted in 1920 to go to Denmark while a portion further south voted for Germany.]

Germans Report Closing of Danish Bourse in Capital

BERLIN, April 10 (AP)—D. N. B., the German News Agency, reported from Copenhagen early today that the Danish Bourse had been closed indefinitely.

Ferry connections with Sweden were shut down, civil air traffic over Denmark was banned and a general blackout was enforced throughout the country all night.

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—The Copenhagen radio, in the hands of the German Army of Occupation, yesterday announced that German troops would use Reichskreditkasse (Reich's Credit Office) certificates instead of currency for their purchases in Denmark.

The exchange was fixed at one German mark for two Danish kroner. (The mark is quoted at 40 cents and the krone at 19.)

Restrictions on civilian purchases of food, gasoline, and other commodities were announced by radio, which said upper price levels would be fixed at prices prevailing April 8 and food purchases restricted to a four-day supply.

'World's Fastest Plane' Available to Allies

BETHPAGE, N. Y., April 10 (AP)—A twin-engine figthing plane, described as the fastest in the world and available for the use of the French and British Air forces, was demonstrated yesterday by the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation.

While performance data were withheld, it was evident from the general description issued by the manufacturers that the plane would fly well in excess of 400 miles an hour at an altitude of 16,000 feet and would climb at better than a mile a minute. Its construction permits the installation of at least two small cannon and a dozen machine guns.

French Call Nazi Coup Imprudent Risk

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 10—General popular reaction to the breath-taking events in Scandinavia may be thus summarized, "the real war has begun."

It is generally accepted that German occupation of Denmark and Norwegian ports represents a challenge which must be answered, and which will call for a test of air, naval, and land forces on an unprecedented scale.

The official French reaction to the German action is that Reichsführer Hitler has committed an imprudent act politically, militarily, and economically. From a political standpoint it is contended that the German action destroyed any shred of confidence among other neutrals that Germany will respect their desire to remain outside the conflict should this interfere with German strategic plans.

The fate of Denmark is considered especially instructive in this connection since Denmark was the sole Scandinavian state last year accepting the German offer to sign a 10-year nonaggression pact.

Some hope is also expressed that isolationist sentiment of American citizens of Scandinavian origin will diminish, following the aggression against Denmark and Norway.

Big Risk Taken by Germany

Militarily it is considered in official quarters here that Germany has assumed serious risks in extending the war to a country whose long coastline makes its susceptible to naval attack, and news is eagerly awaited as to the result of naval actions reportedly occurring along the Norwegian coast.

The German occupation of Denmark and Norway changes the Allied blockade problem. For there was undeniably some leakage of imports into Germany while Denmark and Norway maintained the status of independent neutrals. Now it is expected that the blockade will close down mercilessly in these countries. The specialized Danish dairy industry is dependent on imported foodstuffs, and Norway is a relatively poor country largely dependent upon shipping, which must largely disappear if Germany obtains effective domination. Hence it is believed here that the economic advantage of Herr Hitler's newest conquests may encounter some significant limitations.

Questions About Loophole

While these favorable aspects of the extension of the war to Scandinavia are emphasized in official circles here there is an unmistakable undercurrent of dissatisfaction that Germany was able to carry out occupation of the Norwegian ports.

This finds expression in interpellations which the Conservative Deputy, Fernand Laurent, put down for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow. M. Fernand Laurent desires information, "regarding the conditions under which the German army and fleet could occupy Denmark and Norway, and regarding the consequences which the Government proposes to draw for extension of the blockade and conduct of the war."

There is no disposition to draw hasty conclusions on the basis of the present fragmentary and unreliable information regarding the means by which the Germans occupied the Norwegian ports. But there is general feeling that this move should have been anticipated, and curiosity as to how the German warships and transports could have eluded the vastly superior British and French naval forces.

Failure to check this move seems all the stranger because the French and British military and naval experts anticipated last month the possibliity of German debarkation operations against Norway.

Soviet Reaction Watched

Among several unknown factors in the situation is what if any action the Soviet Union will take in view of moves which greatly strengthen the German position in the Baltic.

Opinion here is divided as to whether the German thrust into Scandinavia is a quid pro quo for German complaisance regarding Soviet expansion in the Baltic States and Finland, or whether Joseph Stalin was caught unawares by the latest German move. Approval of the German action in the Italian press inspires the suggestion in some quarters here that Scandinavia rather than the Balkans as a site for a peace offensive may have been the subject of the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at the Brenner Pass.

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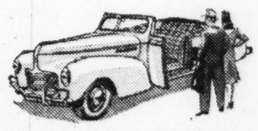

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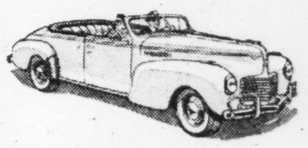

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Italy Pushes Campaign For Balance in Balkans

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 10—While interest in Europe has been centered for the moment on Scandinavia, the Italian Government realizes that it cannot for a moment relax its vigilance in Central and Southeastern Europe. Its main concern at present therefore regards the conference of British diplomats from the Danubian area, who have been called to London for the purpose. It feels that the future of Danubia may turn on whether the Allies' motives are in a military or an economic direction.

Considering the stress laid on the new "English Commercial Corporation" designed for promoting trade in the Balkans and Danubia, there are indications of a probable economic move and Italy is waiting calmly to see what form this will take. Under Italy tutelage, the smaller nations are hoping for a sufficiently delicate balance of forces that will prevent any big nation or group taking the risk of military action.

They are hoping for enough trade with the Allies to avert total economic domination by Germany, yet not so much that Germany will be thwarted and tempted to send in troops. Such a state of indecision appears to be what Italy wishes to continue in order to maintain its own influence.

Minor Skirmishes

Rome sees, however, that only minor skirmishes have yet taken place; that maneuvers on a larger scale may be opened up when the British and French diplomats return to their posts after the conferences. In this connection some reassurance was felt in that the latest radiocast by Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, was friendly, and two speeches by Premier Neville Chamberlain last week significantly contained no mention of Italy or the Balkans in the long list of measures taken in the blockade.

The danger point is likely to come, the Italians believe, if the new English Commercial Corporation seeks to supply arms in large quantities to Rumania and other states in return for special purchases there—an action which Germany is sure to resent.

An invasion would upset the delicate economic machine which Germany is trying to establish.

Meanwhile, Italy is pressing every advantage after a fortnight spent in drawing closer together with Hungary and Yugoslavia in what might eventually turn into an informal antiwar bloc. Thirty Italian military aviators arrived in Rumania over the week end to train Rumanian pilots. This is considered at least one useful result of the visit of Gen. Teofilo Sidorovici, leader of the Rumanian Youth Organization, to Rome recently.

Italy has also been turning to Bulgaria. Former Premier George Kosseivanoff of Bulgaria has been here three weeks ostensibly on a private visit, which is likely to end in being anything but private.

Italy's Diplomatic Drive

These are only outward manifestations of the steady and comprehensive Italian diplomatic drive. The objects are, first, to enlarge and strengthen the Italian sphere of economic and military influence, second, to make it possible for Germany to get economic supplies from Danubia without having to resort to force, third, to postpone for the present the varied national demands for boundary revisions, fourth, to encourage moderate trade with the Allies, fifth, to discourage the Allies from trying to open up a military front in the Balkans.

If Russia can be persuaded by Germany meanwhile to keep hands off as it is doing at present, so much the better. If and when that effort fails, Italy at least will have enlarged its area of resistance.

In the last few days Hungary and Yugoslavia and even Rumania and Bulgaria have shown increasing signs that their interests lie parallel to the general direction of this program. All of them have insisted on their need for "strict neutrality."

Left to themselves, these Central European countries would be no more responsive to the plea for a common front than they were at the Balkan Conference two months ago—which was only indifferently successful. But since then the tension between the major powers across this area has sharply increased. In this situation Italy has been shrewdly providing informal bases for a common agreement by a series of cautious bilateral negotiations. This loose arrangement is much easier for the proud smaller nations to accept than any formal renunciation of their deep-seated differences, which might be prepared at highly dramatized conferences.

The German, and to a more discreet extent the Italian, press is claiming that Hungary has been persuaded to lay aside its revisionist claims for the duration of the war. There is hope that Bulgaria will do likewise. The fact is that Hungary today is far more concerned with the peril of living under the shadow of German militarism than with its claims on Rumania and Yugoslavia. Any frontier action which it took now would, of necessity, require German approval and might bring with it more of enslavement from the North than of liberation on the South and East. Frontier revision is thus only a minor issue now, and to lay it aside tentatively for the moment is not as an heroic gesture as it might be made to appear.

Central Europe is in a lull before the expected storm. The Italian press is marshaling every available quotation from the Danubian press purporting to show that an Allied drive in the Balkans could not attain a full measure of success. But Italy is crossing no bridges prematurely, for a British trade negotiator, Edward Playfair, is now in Rome picking up the threads of trade discussions, and a renewed economic accord between Italy and France went into effect last week.

Danish Envoy to U. S. To Ignore Nazi Rule

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 10

Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to the United States, said last night that he would "under no circumstances take orders from the German Government."

"I represent the King of Denmark in this country and nobody else," he said.

Neutrals Face Question: What Is Coming Next?

By J. Emlyn Williams
Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Germany's methods and aims are again so clearly revealed in its recent aggression against Norway and Denmark that the gravest concern is evidenced in reliable reports reaching here from those European neutrals still enjoying their independence.

Everywhere outside of Germany the question is being asked what is coming next?

Without attempting to forecast future developments, Nazi consistency of policy, both in internal and external affairs, has been so marked and has hitherto brought such exceptional temporary success that it is easy to foresee that it will require a real setback before the Nazis are likely to relinquish this policy.

For just as in military strategy Napoleon's tactics remained practically the same from the early Italian campaigns to Waterloo, so Herr Hitler's tactics are today what they have always been in both home and foreign policy.

Opportunism and Speed

In what The Times, of London, today calls Herr Hitler's "mad determination to dominate Europe" it is seen that opportunism, combined with speed, is the key, that all hindrances to attain the German goal must be eliminated by whatever methods are available.

Justifications, to judge from pronouncements following every annexation from that of Austria to the most recent, are always supplied by the statement that such acts are in the interests of Europe and of the countries concerned.

Thus it was that the declaration of Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to foreign press correspondents in Berlin, "I am convinced that the Führers decision will save this ancient part of Europe from certain ruin and destruction."

Such a statement can only be matched by the effrontery with which his secretary addressed a similar gathering on the occasion of signing of the anti-Comintern Pact with Japan just four years ago, declaring that the pact was to save Europe from Bolshevism.

Consequently it is clear that the democratic world and the Third Reich are talking different languages because they are thinking in different categories.

Terms With Varied Meanings

Such terms as neutrality and independence cannot have the same meanings for them, especially as it was only very recently that Germany and Denmark concluded a new nonaggression pact which bound these states "in no circumstances to resort to war or to any other form of violence against each other." This seemed to assure Denmark of its future neutrality and independence.

All the other neutrals are today worrying because of uncertainty, not as to Germany's intention, but as to the exact time when Germany might strike. This they know is governed only by Germany's decision as to what it considers the best and easiest period to take action. Declarations of war, ultimatums, and such things are as antiquated for Germany as for Japan or Italy.

German tactics are to strike first and then justify it on the grounds that unless the Germans did so these smaller states would have been swallowed up by the enemy.

Puppet Regime Ready

Equally alarming to the smaller neutrals is the fact that none of them need to be told how German methods work or that they have been working slowly and not too secretly for a long time past.

Thus, for example, it is significant that within 24 hours Germany can set up a puppet government in Norway and that its Minister of Justice is Jonas Lie who was until the moment the Germans took over Deputy Chief of the Norwegian police, and has been a close friend of the Austrian Gauleiter, Josef Bürckel, since they met in the Saar during the 1935 plebiscite.

[Berlin today denied responsibility for the puppet Government, proclaimed by Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi leader. The status of the puppet regime was in doubt as Germany appeared to be negotiating direct with the authorized Government of King Haakon.]

Reports today indicate that, as has now become customary with every new annexation, the bomber has been accompanied into Denmark by the secret police officers of the Gestapo. But it is a mistake to imagine that the secret police are only now beginning their work. They are now merely entering officially to complete the work of disintegration started long ago through underground channels. In fact that is the greatest concern of the smaller neutrals today.

German Agents Everywhere

Whether Holland or Hungary, Yugoslavia or Rumania know it or not, the fact is that for years through German minorities or agents within their own frontiers, and often unfortunately encouraged through fear by such neutrals' own action, these countries have opend the way for Germany to strike at the appropriate moment.

Allied intervention in Norway is certain to be closely followed by all smaller neutrals which are still independent and must determine their future policy.

These neutrals are all asking whether the Nazis will now attempt to take steps for the "protection" of neutrals elsewhere in Europe. Will they, for example, make a move against Sweden?

Present reports maintain that Germany only expects that Sweden will remain neutral. To this Stockholm is understood to have replied that it would remain neutral, but reserving to itself full freedom of action for preparing its own defense. It is not clear how this will work out practically should Germany decide that occupation of Swedish territory is essential in order to maintain Norway and Denmark in their present state of "protection."

Decision Up to Sweden

Conversations with informed Swedes here indicate that they expect to be left alone for a short while, but that immediately Germany is ready they will have to yield or decide to defend their independence.

Reports of the movements of German troops toward Dutch frontiers have also given rise to much concern in Holland, though the more optimistic Dutch reports tend to emphasize that such action is only a Nazi bluff or Allied propaganda.

Reich Bars Hindrances

In any case, the effect of Germany's action in Norway and Denmark has been to show that the smaller nations can expect short shrift, however correct their neutrality, should their very presence be a hindrance to Germany's aggression.

Under such conditions it is not surprising to find that the British press is more strongly emphasizing that the present war cannot be a matter of indifference to any nations today and that neutrality as neutrality will not avail "in her (Germany's) present mood of aggressive fury," writes The Times. "She (Germany) is a danger not merely to this country and to France, but to every country that cherishes its freedom. . . Whether the battle is short or long must depend largely upon the extent to which other countries whose interests are also at stake are ready to exert themselves in their own defense."

Line Between Neutral And Belligerent Fades

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, April 10

"It seems the demarcation line between belligerent and neutral nations is steadily growing thinner," said Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman today. It was his only comment on the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Japanese officials did not believe the new developments affected the Far East or Japan's foreign policy.

London Sees 'Big Push' Coming

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 10—Barely discernible through the thick smoke screen of mingled silence, wild unconfirmed rumors, and Nazi propaganda, these crucial developments are swiftly taking shape in the European war:

1. Hostilities finally have flared up on a major scale in the North Sea off the Norwegian coast. Scattered, though incomplete reports, indicate the British are encountering difficulties in their efforts to dislodge the Germans from such northern and western ports as Narvik and Bergen.

The British Admiralty admits that one destroyer has been sunk, another has gone aground, but there is reason to believe that enemy losses in the naval action also have been considerable. Both the British Fleet and the Air Force have been busy, and British sources believe with good effect.

2. This outbreak of war on the sea generally is considered as a prelude to extension and intensification of the war as a whole. Stopping of leaves both in the British Expeditionary Force and Air Force is taken to indicate a determination to be ready for rapid developments whether in the air over Britain or on the continent.

Netherlands Uneasy

3. The Netherlands is known to be gravely concerned over the possibility that Germany may attempt to extend its "protection" over the Low Countries in the same way and on the same pretext as was taken against Denmark and Norway.

Reports are being circulated in the Netherlands of an alleged expeditionary force in a fleet of ships near the coast. There is, of course, no confirmation of these reports. Some observers are inclined to believe that preliminary success of the Reich in Scandinavia is likely to lead the Nazis into striking westward while the iron still is hot. Others maintain that German policy is to let the situation cool down after each stroke before attempting the next blow.

4 At the same time persistent reports from Sweden indicate that apprehension there is growing steadily. The Germans are believed here to have demanded Swedish "neutrality" in terms amounting almost to forced collusion with Nazi action against Norway and Denmark.

There also are rumors of impending joint action by Russia and Germany against Finland and Sweden.

5. The Balkans, too, are stirred by the impact of Reichsführer Hitler's hard blow northward, and both Hungary and Rumania show concern over the outlook. Italy's attitude is being watched closely. It is believed here that Italy still is sitting tight on top of the fence but is tending to lean toward the German side as a result of the Scandinavian coup.

These points indicate clearly the explosive nature of the new war situation. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to put the picture in a proper perspective because of the necessity of keeping Allied counter actions—whether naval, military, or diplomatic—so largely secret. However, the Allies appear to have thrown themselves into this fresh phase of the struggle with the full realization of its decisive import.

Action Held Necessary

In Norwegian circles here the view is taken that intensive naval and air action by the Allies is an absolute necessity—not only militarily but politically. It is contended that the laying of mines in Norwegian waters was partly a political act—in that it corresponded to a need for energetic action to relieve political pressure, not only on the Reynaud Cabinet in France but on the British Government as well.

More particularly, it is argued, the Allies now are committed to render full assistance to Norway, and if the pledge is not implemented not only will Norwegians lose neart and abandon the conflict, but it will tend to destroy whatever faith other small neutrals retain in the British and French ability to resist German encroachments.

The strategic problem is viewed by well-informed Norwegians as principally a job for the Navy. An expeditionary force of great size is not considered essential at this stage, although it might be useful. The nature of the deeply-indented coast line, with countless fjords penetrating far inland make naval action possible at most key points. Bergen is cited as an example. Here, it is pointed out, the British could steam up an adjoining fjord which curves around and behind Bergen and with ships and artillery cut the railway, which is the only line connecting Bergen with the rest of the country and the only way of procuring food supplies in large quantities.

Some experienced Norwegian observers believe that Norway might hold out even with Germans occupying a number of important points on the coast. The mountainous hinterland and the difficulty of communications, one maintained, would immobilize Nazi invaders, provided the British Navy mounted an effective guard outside and kept hammering at German garrisons from the coast and from the air where possible.

Outstanding Question

At the same time, Norwegians here are at a loss to explain how the Nazis won footholds in so many places on the southern and western coasts without more interference from the British Navy, which was believed to have complete command of the North Sea in that area. A vital question they believe, is whether the Allies not only had their plans but also their preparations all made to meet just such an emergency when a decision was reached to mine Norway's territorial waters, or whether, on the contrary, this crucial step was taken without exercising elementary foresight as to potential German counter moves.

The Norwegians' attitude toward the Allies seems to hinge on the answer to this query.

Their feeling, as voiced in authoritative Norwegian quarters here, is that Allied aid must be massive, effective, and immediate if the tragedy of Finland—"too late and too little"—is to be avoided under circumstances infinitely more grave for Britain and France.

These Norwegians have been cheered considerably by the vigor of the joint Allied statement and by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech in Commons reaffirming the French and British determination to support Norway 100 per cent in its war against the Reich.

But it cannot be denied that some uneasiness still persists and is likely to continue until it is possible to judge the extent to which these words are backed up by speedy prearranged action on an effective scale.

The British press, despite the necessary obscurity of the situation, expresses confidence in the allied capacity effectively to counter the German move. The Times, of London, says the German extension of the area of hostilities may well afford Allied naval forces opportunities hitherto sought in vain.

Describing the new aggression as a symbol of Herr Hitler's "mad determination to dominate Europe," it sees the move as a sign of his "desperate realization that his gamble must fail unless he secures for himself the full use of its resources in the Northwest and Southeast." The Times appeals to the world to recognize the danger to civilization of Germany in its present mood of aggressive fury and calls other nations to action to prevent such a catastrophe as the triumph of the gospel of "Mein Kampf."

Speedy Action Forecast

The Manchester Guardian points out that the Allied general staffs must have been aware of the possibilities of Germany's Scandinavian move and, therefore, must be presumed to have made systematic plans to meet such a situation. It indorses the anxious hope voiced by two labor leaders, Mr. Clement R. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair in the House of Commons April 9 that help for Norway should be full, speedy, and effective. "The list of nations attacked grows and so does our own responsibility," the Manchester Guardian adds.

Confidence that Allied countermeasures are fully planned and will be carried out speedily is expressed by the Daily Herald. It recalls the difficulties of aiding Poland and Finland but contends: "Hitler has now struck in a direction where Allied sea power places strategic cards of immense value in our hands. . . . The battle is fully joined: the brute versus civilization."

The Daily Telegraph also sees desperation as Herr Hitler's motive in invading Denmark and Norway. The News Chronicle calls it a gamble but issues a warning that Herr Hitler will continue to smash his way hither and thither "until he and his confederates are tied down and rendered harmless by the combined strength of law-abiding nations."

Chance for Allies

A former Hitler associate, Otto Strasser, said in a Paris interview with the News Chronicle that the Allies now have the chance they have been awaiting. He traces the change in German strategy to the time when Belgium showed it would aid the Netherlands if attacked. Herr Hitler thereupon, according to Herr Strasser, abandoned a plan to invade the Netherlands, substituting Scandinavia as his objective. Herr Strasser believes that Herr Hitler will wait for Russian co-operation before invading Sweden.

Herr Strasser urges the Allies to try to forestall a Russo-German maneuver for a combined occupation of Scandinavia. He told the News Chronicle: "If you let him succeed in this, you may lose the war."

If, on the other hand, Herr Hitler fails and is driven off the Norwegian Coast, he continued, Germany will have fought and lost its "battle of the Marne."

Seven Capitals Seized By Nazis in 25 Months

By the Associated Press

The fall of Oslo and Copenhagen has brought two more European capitals under Nazi sway.

In little more than two years gray-clad Nazi legions have swept through these capitals, signifying conquest of Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Memel Territory and Poland in this order:

Vienna—March 13, 1938.
Prague—March 15, 1939.
Memel—March 22, 1939.
Free City of Danzig—Sept. 7, 1939.
Warsaw—Sept. 27, 1939.
Copenhagen—April 9, 1940.
Oslo—April 9, 1940

Washington

Continued from Page 1

like invasion of the two peaceful neutrals has had a marked effect in increasing this sympathy.

The State Department announced that it had been completely cut off from its officials in Norway. The American Minister to Norway, Mrs. E. Borden Harriman, is now following the retreating Norwegian Government, while the Legation in Oslo is in the hands of E. Raymond Cox, First Secretary of the Legation.

Frederick Sterling, American Minister to Sweden, informed the State Department that he had attempted to contact Mrs. Harriman at the then Norwegian provisional capital of Hamar, but that communications had been severed between there and Stockholm.

The Presidential proclamation, promised by Democratic Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas, is expected to include all Norway in the combat zone now prohibited to American shipping. The proclamation of last September only included that part of Norway lying just south of the important port of Bergen.

Mr. Rayburn said that the President had not indicated in his conference with congressional leaders whether the proclamation would be followed by further proclamations placing Norway and Denmark among those nations which must do business with the United States on a strictly cash-anad-carry basis.

Britain to Fight On

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax declared today that the Allies would fight for "defenseless Norway" regardless of any Norwegian negotiations with Germany, which would be regarded as taken "under duress."

He said he did not know whether the report that Norway was ready to negotiate with Germany was well founded, but he added that in any event the Allies would continue to fight for Norway.

"You can take it from me," he said, "that the British Navy is not idle."

He said Germany's motive for driving into Scandinavia might "well be the result of some internal weakness in Germany," and added that "it is not likely to be an unmixed advantage to Germany."

The mighty war machine of Britain and France, said Lord Halifax, "in my humble judgment must in the end prove irresistible."

Lord Halifax turned to the question of Russia, saying: "The future of our relations with Russia must depend more than anything else upon the degree of effective help that she may for whatever reason wish to give to Germany."

The Foreign Secretary said that the Scandinavian political and military situation still was so obscure that it was impossible to claim a complete knowledge of events.

He was addressing a luncheon of the National Defense Public Interest Committee attended by nearly all Foreign Ambassadors to Britain and by Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; the Earl of Athlone, new Governor-General of Canada, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall.

"It would in no way whatever affect our determination to resist on behalf of a powerless Norway both the effect for Norway of this brutal exhibition of violence and for ourselves an extension of German strategic power on the North Sea and the Atlantic, which it would be impossible for this country to accept," the Foreign Secretary declared.

He said that Britain or France "at any moment in the last six months" could have occupied any port in Norway.

Help Promised

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—A message from Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax was radiocast to Norway yesterday saying that "side by side Great Britain and Norway will fight until victory has been won."

Contraband Control In Canada Talked

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, disclosed after a conference with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles yesterday that the establishing of a contraband control station in Canada is under consideration.

Newsmen asked Lord Lothian about reports that such a station was being considered when he emerged with Loring Christie, the Canadian Minister, from a meeting with the Undersecretary of State. The British Ambassador said the project was among the subjects under discussion.

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Hollywood Careers Hold Sober Lessons for Youthful Job Hunters Everywhere

The Film Capital's First Warning to Youth Is—Before Leaving Home, Procure All the Training And Practice You Possibly Can

By Lupton A. Wilkinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have found life in Hollywood to be much like life elsewhere—with this stimulating difference: all factors and effects are accentuated; all processes are speeded.

Hollywood's gap between top and bottom is cruelly deep. Success is more unstable. Work is harder than in most fields.

Examination of such accentuated life should yield lessons useful to all; it would do so, more easily, if publicity did not interpose a kaleidoscope instead of a microscope between the general eye and the facts. "Glamour," "lucky," "overnight success" are the oft repeated shibboleths. The public views what happens to Hollywood individuals through a jumbled coloration of pseudo-excitements.

This has a bearing on an old theme—the folly of the thousands of young people who come to Hollywood each year to "crash" the studios. Let us, this time, accept as uttered the dire warnings (they cannot be repeated too often), while we look at the affirmative side of the medal. What is the *right* way to come to Hollywood? The answer contains a valuable lesson for any young person preparing for work, however far the work may be removed from motion pictures.

Preparation Is Essential

Every studio gateman in Hollywood continually hears this plea: "Let me get in and see somebody. If Maureen O'Hara can be a star after only two pictures, why can't I? All I need's a chance." Miss O'Hara, who appeared opposite Charles Laughton in "Jamaica Inn" and "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," and is now before the cameras in "A Bill of Divorcement," is the moment's wonder girl. The accident of her meeting Laughton; her immediate elevation to top roles; her seven-year contract—if these things can happen to a girl now only twenty, why not, indeed, to anyone?

Miss O'Hara (her real name is FitzSimons) was born in Dublin. At five she entered Burke's School of Elocution and did not miss a session until she left Dublin 12 years later. London schools that teach drama send examiners to Dublin. At fifteen and a half Maureen took her final examinations at Trinity College, and was the youngest student ever to complete the Guildhall School of Music's drama course. Within six months she received a degree, and an Associateship—comparable to our fellowships—from the London College of Music. With the degree came a medal as honor student for the entire British Isles.

She Lost No Opportunities

Meanwhile, from early childhood, Maureen had taken advantage of every local opportunity for "laboratory work" in what appealed to her. Anyone casting a neighborhood play, pageant, festival, or chorus asked, "And what will we do with the lanky Fitz-Simons girl?" She served six semi-annual sessions in the volunteer ballet chorus of the Dublin Operatic Society; she was graduated from "spear-carrying" to small roles in the famous Abbey Theater. She studied music and dancing; she put them into practice, near home.

Even when Maureen won her Associateship in the London College of Music, she didn't take advantage of the opportunity to run to London. Instead, she read to the manager of a small theater group in Dublin a play about Emily Brontë. He cast her in the lead. That play won a cup offered annually for the best theatrical production in Ireland. Then followed the call to London (where she met Laughton) for a screen test. When she went, she carried in her pocketbook the offer of an Abbey Theater lead!

Just "beginner's luck?" "Overnight success?" Not at all! If twenty-year-old Maureen were to arrive in Hollywood today without experience, and if she achieved the miracle of an interview with a responsible studio executive, she would hear: "My dear girl, you are five feet seven and a half inches tall and weigh 127 pounds. Believe me, you are totally unsuited to the screen." There was no "beginner's luck" about Maureen's success. She came to motion pictures with the capacity to do something.

The Wrong Approach

Now glance briefly at Ellen Drew, who entered motion pictures the wrong way—through no fault of her own. She was serving soda at a Hollywood Boulevard fountain, without an ounce of "movie nonsense" in her head. She had come west because she thought she could scarcely fail to do as well there as by clerking in a Chicago five-and-ten. (A dangerous risk, at that.) For two years she paid no attention to a certain talent scout who was struck by her vibrant voice, good looks and wholesome appeal. When she did sign with Paramount she spent two years in its expensively maintained talent school. Three times the school shrank to one pupil—Ellen—as the studio failed to exercise six-month options on other girls. She saw seventy-five girls dropped, saw none succeed after winning their prized chance inside studio walls.

Fortune gave Ellen a bit part under a great director, Frank Lloyd. She played Huguette, who cherished, in "If I Were King," a hopeless love for Francois Villon. Her undoubted talent revealed itself. Cecil B. de Mille cast her for the lead opposite Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific." All her tests were approved, all her costumes fitted. Then, suddenly, De Mille discarded her and borrowed Barbara Stanwyck for the role. He telegraphed Ellen: "You will reach the very top. I shall always be sorry not to have been the medium." De Mille had made a simple calculation: it was cheaper to pay Miss Stanwyck $75,000 for her work in the picture than to keep highly paid actors and technicians standing around while he coached Ellen, scene by scene, in acting techniques Miss Stanwyck already knew. (That's what I meant by "all factors and effects are accentuated.")

Richness of talent has caused Miss Drew to survive many futile roles. Now she has her big chance, opposite Basil Rathbone in "Destiny." A comparison of her career with Miss O'Hara's (and due consideration of the 75 girls who shared training school with Ellen and got nowhere) answers completely the "chance" of the untrained in Hollywood.

The same is true in other fields. Markets that can pay top prices for talent or skill are too much in flux to train the newcomer. They must buy developed capacity. Miss O'Hara's great asset lay in the "lab work" she had done in her own community.

So to any restless young person you know, it is safe to say:

"State Universities today offer varied extension courses. And in most communities, workshops can be found in which to gain practice in the arts and sciences. (An aspiring writer might best begin as reporter for the local newspaper.) If you feel that you must seek wider horizons—work, work, work at your elbow's opportunity. Fulfillment may be found right at home. Even if you sally forth later—to New York, Boston, Chicago, Hollywood, the State Capital—you will not go empty but bearing the best possible commodity, skill, born of practice."

That's Hollywood's tip to the young!

This is the first of a series of four articles on the real Hollywood by Lupton Wilkinson.

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© Irish Tourist Association

Lovely Maureen O'Hara, pictured at the top of this page, may be the moment's wonder girl in Hollywood, but her success is no overnight affair. Maureen has studied hard all her life. While living at home she took advantage of every opportunity she could find to prepare herself for a stage career. And she put into practice—near home—what she learned. Part of the experience which has contributed to her swift success in motion pictures she gained playing small roles in the famous Abbey Theatre, a glimpse of which is shown at the extreme right. In the oval is Ellen Drew, whose quite different entrance into Hollywood emphasizes the same lesson.

Let Your Clothes Be Dramatic Urges Mme. Valentina

Line and Color, She Believes, Are More Important Than Detail, No Matter How Exquisite

By Betty O'Neal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mme. Valentina is the personification of high drama in clothes. She is fascinating, exotic, and her own best model of the clothes which she makes. She is said to be the first woman to appear in New York in a woolen evening gown with a high neck and long sleeves. She and her husband, who is also her business manager, live in New York. They lead a singular sort of existence with no apparent regard for the activities of any other designer.

Mme. Valentina is probably best known for the fact that she dresses many motion picture and opera stars. She thinks it is very understandable that these people like her dresses.

Strives for Loveliness

"I have always loved the expression of beauty, especially as seen in architecture, and for this reason I cannot help but strive for loveliness of line," she said, when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor. "Many actresses look instinctively for this quality in clothes," Mme. Valentina went on. "They know that line and color are the only things that matter at a distance. The exquisite detail of French clothes means little on the stage."

Katharine Hepburn, in her current play, wears gowns which Mme. Valentina made for her. The loosely fitted dolman sleeves of the wedding dress called for by the role and the accordion pleats of an evening frock are typical of the clothes Mme. Valentina is showing this season. When Greta Garbo was in New York several weeks ago she spent many hours planning a wardrobe with Mme. Valentina. But this noted designer does not confine herself to designing gowns for theatrical people. In fact, she believes that any woman can wear her clothes.

Those who make clothes fall into two types—dressmakers and artists. Mme. Valentina is in the latter group. She is an artist and has always loved sculpturing and painting. As a child in Russia she was interested in these things but never thought that she would make clothes. She went to Paris along with many other Russians who were forced to leave their homeland. After she had sold her jewels she knew that she would have to earn her living somehow. Her friends had always been artists, and knowing her talent, they suggested that she design clothes for some of her acquaintances.

Her Showroom

Mme. Valentina has now designed in New York for about 10 years. Her showroom is in a New York hotel. The shop has all the trappings of grandeur — crystal chandeliers, large mirrors, and walls hung in brocade. The illusion of magnificence is quickly broken by bolts of material lying on chairs, or by a flamboyant piece of printed silk slung carelessly over a divan.

"This year I have used very plain materials," said Mme. Valentina. "My clothes are rather casually fitted, with a definite natural waistline. I have used a line which I like for women a little large in the bust. Instead of having a yoke that is straight, I curve it downward near the arms."

One lovely frock she showed me was of dark gray material. It was loosely fitted and had a girdle-like belt around the waist. The neck was high and the sleeves dolman.

Mme. Valentina says that she relies on nothing mysterious to give her clothes their air of drama. "The secret is simply that I love good lines and true colors," she declared. "And I am able to express this feeling for beauty in my clothes."

Illinois Rural Women's Projects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The rural women of Illinois are trying to develop among themselves that quality known as leadership.

We realize that a real leader must be well informed. That she must be able to look through her neighbors' eyes, and appreciate their problems.

The rural woman knows that if her problems are to be solved, there must be leadership to do it. She knows that her home is not merely within the four walls of her dwelling. As one rural woman expressed it, "Her home is like an island; and the tidal waves come sweeping up on it, bringing with them many things with which she must learn to live." Her horizon has been greatly widened of late years. She is faced today with many controversial issues in that outer sphere of her home, which she does not fully understand. She wants facts, in order that she may be able to reach decisions for herself; that she may know the true from the false.

Although the rural homemaker has a professional organization, the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, if she would gain the most from that organization she must understand its functioning.

Some four years ago an Illinois rural woman perceived what steps could be taken to procure authentic information for country women, and then to persuade the women to seek it through an interest in and study of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation.

Secured Permission

Down on the State Fair ground, in Springfield, is a women's building, equipped with dormitories, dining room, kitchen, auditorium and all things needed to house comfortably a group of one hundred and fifty women. This building, when first erected, was dedicated to the rural women of Illinois. But it was used only about four weeks out of the year! By contacting the proper authorities, and explaining our purpose, we of the Federation were given permission to use this building each year, free of charge, for what we chose to term our "Citizenship Training School."

The Extension Department of the University recognized the possibilities and joined with us in this project.

Since the space for living quarters is limited, only two women, acting as delegates, are privileged to attend from each of our sixty-nine organized Home Bureau counties—preferably the president and vice-president. The officers in most of our organized counties are changed every two years; thus we have many new faces in our school every other year. The women attend with the clear understanding that the information gathered is to be carried back to their own counties. Representatives from the University Extension staff and from our own State organization are present.

The school lasts from Tuesday before lunch until Friday after lunch. Arrangements are made with some local company to take charge of all the meals and dining-room service. And what grand meals they are! After each meal some woman is heard to exclaim, "Isn't it wonderful to sit down three times a day to such pretty and tasty meals with no thought as to their preparation, and no dishes to wash."

School Program

What do we do at the school?

Of course we spend one or two hours each day studying our own organization problems. We also emphasize, each year, some different phase of citizenship; and discuss other topics which affect our homes. One year the various state departmental heads came to us and told us of their many duties and what they were attempting to accomplish in their various fields. Each year we have studied our rural schools, having well-informed speakers give us the different phases of and solutions for their problems. We have studied, too, such topics as taxation; where the state dollar goes; child welfare; maternal care; foreign relations; the beauties of nature and many other subjects. We hope some day to include in our school the study of the fine arts. For the arts affect our homes, and, to be good leaders and good citizens, we must appreciate them and their value in our lives.

Last year we secured from Washington, D. C. a discussion specialist; and our women were instructed in the procedure of group and panel discussion. The women found this to be of real value in encouraging the rural people, back in their own counties, to participate in public discussion and give their ideas—a vital factor upon which our democracy may hope to stand.

Sincere Friendship Formed

Aside from the serious side of the school, the women also play, eat, and chat together for four days. The woman from the northern part of the state learns to know her neighbor from the southern part.

Sincere friendship and understanding spring up between these women. They become State and Nation conscious. They realize that all their problems and pleasures are common; and that only through developed, well-informed leadership, vision, co-ordinated effort, and determination can we have the rural America of which we dream.

June Clifton

This is the third of a series of articles on farm women.

Once Again Swiss Women Run War Laundries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Last September, as soon as Switzerland's army of 500,000 men took up its vigil at the front, "War Laundries" began to function again. These laundries, organized by groups of patriotic women, were a much appreciated convenience in the World War of 1914-1918.

The war laundries during the present mobilization function on the same principle as did their predecessors—co-operating closely with the Central Committee for Soldiers' Welfare of the Federal Military Department. The Swiss field postal service acts as mediator between soldiers and laundries. Upon the arrival of the bundles a volunteer opens them and dictates at once to an assistant the name and military rank of the sender, also a list of the contents. Other helpers proceed with a systematic marking of each article—sometimes a rather heroic task.

All Socks Are Mended

These details having been attended to, the huge pile of wash is forwarded to a professional laundry. After two or three days it is returned, ready for mending and ironing. Socks pass a careful inspection in a separate room. Hundreds of these have to be mended; many need new heels or toes, others entire feet. The "bad cases" are turned over to expert knitters who in a very short time transform old socks into new ones.

The Public Contributes

Then there are veritable mountains of socks beyond repair. They, like the many shirts which have passed the mending stage, are being replaced in the war laundry with new ones. In order to accomplish these substitutions without any delay, the war laundries carry a big stock of new shirts, socks, underwear and handkerchiefs. All these supplies are bought with money contributed by the public.

Finished laundry bundles reach their owners within a week. And as often as finances may permit they contain, in addition, some "surprise" for the recipient. Perhaps a package of chocolate, a big fat sausage, some toilet soap, or even a kindly letter.

Volunteer knitters co-operate enthusiastically with the war laundries. Not only socks are knitted, but also vests, sweaters, caps for sentinels to wear underneath their helmets, knee-warmers and gloves. All Swiss schools, from kindergartens up, assist with the knitting, and, since it is for the soldiers, even some of the boys are not ashamed to lend a helping hand.

All women's welfare societies and women's clubs in Switzerland are actively engaged in volunteer work in behalf of the soldiers. In addition to war laundries they have established Soldiers' Sitting Rooms and Soldiers' Homes, where men off duty can relax in pleasant quarters, read, write, or enjoy simple refreshments. To build up "libraries" for these sitting rooms is another big job the Swiss women are managing—not to mention their welfare work in behalf of soldiers' families in need, and the many extra tasks which have fallen on feminine shoulders since the men were called away from home by the mobilization order.

Tasty Hors d'Oeuvres

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The making of artistic open-face sandwiches for parties or for a first course at dinner takes much time, hence a quickly made, easy-to-store bit of delectability is a boon to a busy housewife who likes to serve dainty tidbits with the tomato or fruit juice cocktail often served in the living room.

Twenty-four small "jiffy wheels" may be made from:

½ loaf of bread (four thin lengthwise slices)
1 package of cream cheese
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
⅛ pound butter (this makes the rolls hold together)
1 small bottle of stuffed olives.

Remove the crusts from a loaf of bread and slice thinly lengthwise. Cream together the cheese, butter, and mayonnaise, and season with a dash of salt if necessary. Add a few drops of red vegetable coloring to tint a pink tone and spread on the bread. Place a row of olives close together at one end of each slice and roll up. Wrap the rolls in oiled paper and store in the refrigerator.

Variations may be made as desired. Tinted bread may be procured on special order and the filling left untinted. Asparagus tips for a "center" with green cream cheese is effective and tasty. Other fillings for "centers" may be small weiners, anchovy paste, pimiento cheese "logs," or stuffed prunes.

Buttered slices of bread spread with a paste made by grinding dates, nuts, and raisins together are good with fruit juice.

Hot tomato juice, grape juice or other fruit juices, and consommé make acceptable accompaniments for these easily prepared and very delectable tidbits. **H. H. H.**

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The Home Forum

A Number of Things

My world, being a ranch world, seems overflowing with a number of things. The world of cities may be equally interesting, but I do not know that world so well. My world happens to be filled with the things I love best.

This world of mine is a world of stony hills and high mountains, of valley pastures, hidden meadows, and cuts of canyons between the hills. It is a world where the horse is king and the cow is queen, where goats and sheep and dogs and cats are valued subjects. No less important are the deer in the hills and the beautiful clever coyotes, soft wild rabbits, soaring hawks, chattering ground-squirrels, birds that call and sing and whistle. Everything that walks, crawls or flies adds to the interest and beauty of this world. Trees in the valley, chaparral in the hills, grass in the pastures and rain and sunshine and dew and clouds and fog and frost are all significant. It is a world of many things and many conditions.

* * *

Directly outside my window—I could put out my hand and touch them, if it were not for the glass—stand two of the horses, half asleep. They are supposed to be mowing the grass that grows around the house, but they have eaten their fill and now they are content to stand drowsily by the window and listen to the sound of my typewriter.

Penny is one of those things that makes my world a particularly good place. He is sorrel, with a straight white blaze down his face; and, definitely, he has a Roman nose. Just now he is relaxed completely; his head hangs low, and this season he certainly has acquired a grass belly. Just at the moment, no stranger would look at him and exclaim: "What a beautiful horse!" But he looks lovely to me.

It is said that a Roman nose denotes character. Penny is of good character and has a strong personality. The Palomino child says that Penny always tries to do the right thing. Just now Penny happens to be her favorite horse. She is not constant; for once Pepper Tree was her favorite, and Pericles was until he threw her; she has ardently loved Delilah and Johnny for a time. In these days she will ride no horse but Penny, and she talks about him so much that he is beginning to be my favorite, too.

Surely he is the most dependable. In his extreme youth he tossed a number of riders off his back, but it so happens that he is the only horse we own who has never thrown me. (Of course, the colts are still to be tried.) On the steepest trail, he never becomes excited; I have seen him stop and balance calmly on the edge of nothing to reach for a bite of grass. He has been where he all but crawled on his hands and knees over boulders and steep places, but he wasn't dismayed. Penny just accepts whatever comes along. So I think, if I were limited to owning just one horse, and if I had my pick of all the horses in the land—I would choose Penny without thinking twice.

* * *

So close beside him that you see no space between them, stands the colt, Cherie. Penny is kind to the youngster. When she is in a playful mood, she likes to amuse herself by rushing at him to nip and kick with all the strength she has. Sometimes Penny squeals, when he feels her small hoofs drumming his side, and that makes the colt feel mighty. It pleases both Penny and me to see the colt feeling mighty.

She was a small waif when she came here, and seeing her grow and develop into a round and happy creature has been one of those things that cause so much satisfaction. Many times a day I filled a bottle with warm sugared milk, stepped out the back door and whistled my special whistle for Cherie. As soon as she heard me, I heard her. A high whinny and a series of low soft nickers—she talked every step of the way from wherever she was until her lips took the rubber nipple on the bottle. And what a gleam of delight in her eyes as she sucked down the warm milk!

Cherie regarded me as her parent. Whenever she saw me, she rushed to me, talking the same language a colt speaks to its mother. I told everyone that I was beginning to feel so much like a mother mare that I would soon be eating oats and begging for carrots and lumps of sugar.

Now she no longer requires milk. Like a big horse, she has her share of hay and grain, and she loves the new green grass. Seeing her grow taller and rounder and more beautiful every day gives me a gratifying feeling of achievement. It is as though I helped create part of the loveliness that lives on this ranch.

* * *

From where I sit, I look directly out the window, over the ears of Penny and Cherie; and there is our mountain. From some brush-hidden spot comes the sound of Sally Anne's bell. I try to see Sally Anne. Instead, I see Jane. Jane is a cow that is very like a horse, for always she moves quickly. If she decides to take a drink, she trots briskly to the watering trough; when she comes home to feed her calf, she comes galloping down the mountain like a colt. Now she moves swiftly from one patch of brush to disappear behind another; and, if I didn't know Jane was there, I might think I had glimpsed a deer.

Once Jane was sold to a good woman who likes cows. Jane stayed sold for two weeks. During that time, she longed violently for the mountain and she would give her new owner no milk. I was not sorry to bring Jane home again. She is one of those graceful creatures that is a decoration on any ranch.

The goats are cavorting on a rocky ledge, high above the place from where the sound of a cowbell seems to come. To the right, around the mountain's shoulder, is a particular bit of earth, rock, and water that is the special spot of all this land that I love best.

* * *

It is a small pocket in the mountain, lower than Sky Valley, much higher than the canyon floor. The horses like to be there as much as I do. They have worn a trail along the mountainside, up over a stony place, and down again steeply; so that, if you don't watch, you almost tumble into this hidden hollow.

Part of the charm of the place must be because, though it is tucked out of sight, it is high enough so that you can see mountains and valleys miles away. Yet you are not seen. It appeals strongly to the imagination of most creatures to rest in a hidden lookout. That is why the horses and I enjoy being there, and why the Indians probably liked it.

I have another reason for going there often, and that is because the place itself is so beautiful. Of course, the extended view of colored mountains adds to its beauty, but without that it would still be my favorite piece of earth. On three sides are rocky walls; the fourth side is open to let water drop in a long fall to the canyon floor. Water coming from a Sky Valley spring drops from stone to stone into the hollow. There it flows slowly from one pool to another until, as if gathering itself for the long leap into the canyon, it hurries and spills itself madly over the edge. It flashes in the sunshine and makes a grand sound, like surf and wind and pine trees.

* * *

So there is another reason for loving this particular pocket the mountain owns. It is both a wild place and a gentle place. Before the water starts to hurry, those sweet cold pools look calf-eyed at sky and tall grass and deerweed. Small colored frogs can't wait for night to start their singing; by mid-afternoon they are all tuned up, and birds are always singing there. Halfway up a rock wall, a crevice holds the roots of ferns. Those ferns flourish like none other on our land; you can tell that they think they have found the best possible place for growing. In spring the blue-eyed grasses and shooting stars and wild hyacinths are so thick that the horses eat them with mouthfuls of grass.

In summer, when all the land is hot, this cup holds the cooler shadows. There is no sound of falling water then, but the Sky Valley spring keeps one small pool clear and fresh to accommodate any thirsty ones that come. So there you find numbers of birds, and numbers of tracks of deer and smaller animals: and there the horses are likely to be—utterly content and not concerned because I've climbed to find them.

Judy Van der Veer

The Promise

I know a promise that will not be broken,
As men break promises again, again,
And it was made with every word unspoken,
Deep in the silence of a country lane.

And as I paused there, suddenly I knew
That it was old as Time is old, and so,
Entranced, I stood at winter's edge, the blue
Of waking skies above me. Pale as snow

The cherry boughs outstretched before my eyes;
Against the bare hills stood this shining thing—
And once again I heard, with new surprise,
The white, unbroken promise of the spring.

Daniel Whitehead Hicky

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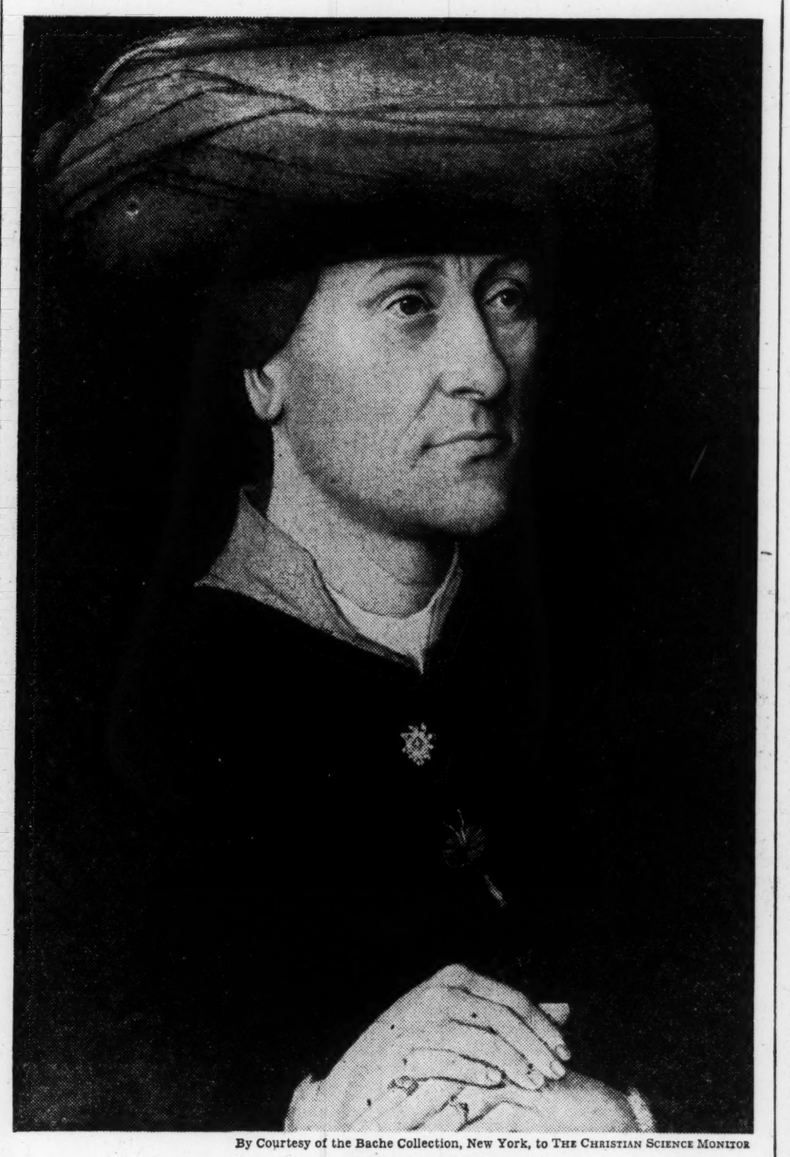
Daytime Planetarium

There they go, twinkling, the wee English
daisies in my grass plot.
One, two, three, and a-many more than I can
count.
Here, a rosy-tipped star. (Can it be Venus?)
There a far-shining Sirius.
Nearer, seven daisies together. (Can they be
shaping the Dipper?)
And here again, under my window, masses
all tremulous, nebulous—
(Trekking a Milky Way.)

Esther Matson



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"The Man With a Turban": *A Painting by Rogier Van der Weyden*

Rogier Van der Weyden painted the portrait known as "The Man With a Turban" between 1450-1460; that is to say, after he had made a prolonged stay in Italy. It shows a most interesting development in the Flemish School. Van der Weyden was one of the earliest Flemings to journey to Italy. He learned many things from the Italians without becoming in any way Romanized. He developed a feeling for powerful harmonies and realized what the subordination of all elements to the main theme could mean in emphasis. While his natural heritage from the illuminated manuscripts is still here—that is, the lovely linear grace, the exactness and the minute attention to detail—it has gone through a great change. This heritage has taken a new direction and we see that the exactness of his observation is brought to bear not on the accessories, which in the past have so often enticed the eye away from the main theme, but is focused on the main theme itself, and the accessories have been swept away. Van der Weyden's exactness now tenaciously follows the direction, type, and kind of wrinkles in the face, the very texture of the skin, the marks of facial gesture so thoroughly indicative of the character of the subject.

The placement of the figure in the frame reveals an excellent sense of composition and balance in the relation and proportion of the spaces. In this connection it is interesting to note the artist's correction in the size of the chaperon, very plainly seen in the original. In order to dramatize the man, Van der Weyden has placed him against a strong, dark green-blue background. His black dress hardly counts against it, but the brilliant red chaperon and the arresting face flare from it in a most impressive way.

V. B. O.

The Secular Strain in Flemish Art

The distinctive mark of Flemish art is its early independence of ecclesiastical control. No Belgian church can rival the Gothic cathedrals of Northern France, whose soaring columns and interlaced arches seemed to conserve in the heart of the city something of the primeval forests in whose clearings the tribesmen had worshipped. These were built by the end of the thirteenth century, and by then the age of faith was waning. In Belgium it is the civic architecture which is unique—the town halls, guild-houses, cloth halls, and belfries. The belfries are the most varied structures, sometimes standing solitary like Giotto's Tower, sometimes rising above a cloth hall, and sometimes a slender minaret-like turret attached to a town hall.

The plastic arts also soon showed the influence of a vigorous secular culture, and it is with the revolution in technique effected by the Flemish school towards the close of the fourteenth century that painting in the modern sense begins. But the ground for Van Eyck's great discoveries in the rendering of perspective had been prepared by the work of some of the illuminators of manuscripts during the preceding two hundred years. . . .

By the end of the twelfth century illuminators were working for princes, merchants, and guilds, producing manuscripts which in the course of another hundred years became veritable picture-books. . . .

While the miniaturist had long been accustomed to portray secular as well as religious themes, more than a century was to pass before the painters, whose work was usually destined to adorn a church, freely adopted similar themes for their subjects. But the donors of altar-pieces were usually laymen, and as donors they wished to be in the picture. Thus the custom arose of painting the donor, sometimes his family too, on the wings, and the art of portraiture was developed, while the artist would introduce himself as a minor character in the scene, such self-portraiture becoming more prominent as time went on. Moreover, while the themes were drawn from the Bible or the stories of the great missionaries who had grafted Roman civilization upon that of their pagan ancestors, the characters were no longer indicated, as in the old mural paintings, merely by the conventional attributes assigned to them by tradition—a wheel for St. Donatian, a tower in the hand for St. Barbara. These still appeared, it is true, but St. Barbara would be a true portrait of Mary of Burgundy, St. Donatian of a prelate of Bruges. The sacred characters were dressed in the clothes of the artist's contemporaries, and the backgrounds represented the cities and country which he knew. The Bible characters and saints, in fact, inspired the painters in the same way as the gods and demigods of Greece inspired the tragedians of Athens.—Brian Lunn, in "The Charm of Belgium." (London: Harrap.)

I Lighted a Betty Lamp

A method of lighting almost equally used, following the pine torch, was the "Betty Lamp," shaped rather like the old Roman lamps, made of brass or iron, hanging from a chain ending in a large ring so that it might be suspended where it would give the reader his best light, sometimes on the round in the back of a chair, sometimes from a hook on the mantel-shelf. The body was filled with tallow or oil and a little rag or wick inserted at the lip. . . . It burned for an hour with a flame steadier and larger than a candle flame, and by a simple process of arithmetic I arrived at the conclusion that the lamp, filled, would burn nearly three hours. . . . The light the Betty Lamp gave was quite sufficient to read by; it was only when it went out that I regretted my experiment, for it left a confused, muttony sort of smell. I immediately understood why the colonists, when they found the abundant bayberry bushes growing along the seacoast, hastened to make their wax into candles, for, "if accident puts a candle out, it yields a pleasant fragrancy to all that are in the room; insomuch that nice people often put them out on purpose to have the incense of the expiring snuff.—From "Collector's Luck," by Alice Van Leer Carrick. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Spiritual Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we observe how steadfastly the stars are held in their courses, and how naturally water flows to the sea, we conclude that this is in response to law.

Surely, since such order is manifested in the so-called material realm, it is legitimate to conclude that unerring spiritual law governs the spiritual universe, thus ensuring for mankind the peace and security promised in the Bible.

Paul, recognizing the law of Love, said in his letter to the Romans (8:2), "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." And in our day, as a result of the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, many are witnessing, with unceasing gratitude, the operation of God's law, which is freeing those who turn to this Science from the seeming discords of a so-called law of mortal mind.

Her recovery from the effects of what was considered a fatal injury, led Mrs. Eddy to discover the law of Spirit. In relating her experience, she writes on page 107 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science. God had been graciously preparing me during many years for the reception of this final revelation of the absolute divine Principle of scientific mental healing." In the next paragraph she says, "This apodictical Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us,'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.'"

With what joy and gratitude does one learn of this law of God, which, when obeyed, fulfills the Biblical promises! The question naturally arises, What must one do to benefit by this law? To benefit by any law, one must comply with its requirements, and live in accordance with them. Spiritual law being the law of Love, the law of good, it naturally follows that one must love good, desire good, do good, and thus be governed by it. This mental attitude brings one into harmony with God's law, for the Bible says of Him (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee."

Wonderful results are accomplished when one's thought is "stayed" on God. In her writings Mrs. Eddy gives definite rules for the successful application of spiritual law in human affairs. On page 261 of Science and Health she admonishes, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

It is but natural and right that we should be grateful to all great thinkers for the contributions to human welfare made by them, enlightening and benefiting mankind through their devotion to an ideal. Thus, when one considers the tremendous blessings that have resulted from the application of spiritual law as revealed in Christian Science, is it any wonder that multitudes of people are unceasingly grateful to Mrs. Eddy for her unselfish devotion and persistence in giving to the world the benefit of her great discovery, making, as it does, the Bible a book not only to be loved and revered, but clearly understood in its spiritual import?

All through the ages, there have been instances of healing by spiritual means. Mrs. Eddy was healed when reading of the raising of the paralyzed man by Jesus. However, having suffered for many years from invalidism, unhappiness, and limitation, she was not content simply to accept her own healing. Her great love for humanity led her to persevere in the face of the strongest and often most cruel opposition, until she was able to give her discovery to the world in such a form that all mankind could learn of God's law and utilize it with scientific accuracy.

Important as is the healing of various human problems, including physical healing, students of Christian Science are most grateful for the spiritual enlightenment that has resulted from the discovery of spiritual law, enabling them to understand the Bible as a guide to eternal life. Through this exact and practical Science, redeeming and enlightening human consciousness, they are finding in present experience the harmonious and intelligent unfoldment of God's great law and purpose.

The law of Spirit is the law of harmony, the law of perfection. Mrs. Eddy states on page 162 of Science and Health, "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Lei Espiritual

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

Ao observarmos como as estrelas são mantidas firmemente em sua órbita e com que naturalidade as águas correm para o mar, concluimos que isto se dá em obediência a determinada lei.

E desde que tal ordem está manifesta no assim-chamado reino material, certamente é legitima a conclusão de que a infalível lei espiritual governa o universo espiritual, garantindo, desta forma, para a humanidade, a paz e a segurança prometidas na Bíblia.

Paulo, reconhecendo a lei do Amor, disse em sua carta aos Romanos (8:2), "Porque a lei do Espírito de vida, em Cristo Jesús, me livrou da lei do pecado e da morte." E em nossos dias, como resultado da descoberta da Ciência Cristã por Mary Baker Eddy, muita gente está testemunhando, com gratidão incessante, a operação da lei de Deus, lei essa que liberta àqueles que, desprezando as discórdias aparentes da assim-chamada lei da mente mortal, se volvem para essa Ciência.

O seu restabelecimento do que fôra considerado uma lesão fatal levou Mrs. Eddy a descobrir a lei do Espirito. Ao narrar a sua experiência ela escreve à pagina 107 de *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras): "No ano de 1866 descobri a Ciência do Cristo ou as leis divinas da Vida, Verdade, e Amor, e denominei minha descoberta Christian Science. Graciosamente, Deus tinha estado a preparar-me durante muitos anos para que eu pudesse receber esta revelação final do Princípio divino absoluto da científica cura mental." No parágrafo seguinte ela diz, "Êste Princípio apodítico aponta para a revelação de Emmanuel, 'Deus comnosco',—a soberana onipresença, que liberta os filhos dos homens de todos os males 'que são a herança da carne'".

Com que alegria e gratidão travamos conhecimento com esta lei de Deus, a qual, quando obedecida, cumpre as promessas Bíblicas! Mas naturalmente surge a pergunta, Que é que precisamos fazer para gozar os benefícios desta lei? Para se receber benefício de qualquer lei é preciso satisfazer as suas exigências e viver de acôrdo com elas. Como a lei espiritual é a lei do Amor, a lei do bem, segue-se, naturalmente, que precisamos amar o bem, desejar o bem, fazer o bem, e desta forma sermos governados por êle. Esta atitude mental põe-nos em harmonia com a lei de Deus, porque d'Êle a Bíblia diz (Isaías 26:3), "Tu conservarás em perfeita paz aquele cujo proposito é firme; porque em ti confia."

Resultados maravilhosos são obtidos quando o nosso pensamento está "firme" em Deus. Em suas obras Mrs. Eddy fornece regras definidas para aplicar com êxito a lei espiritual nos afazeres humanos. A página 261 de *Science and Health* ela adverte, "Fixa firmemente teu pensamento no que é duradouro, no que é bom, no que é verdadeiro, e trarás êstes bens ao âmbito de tua experiência na proporção em que ocuparem os teus pensamentos."

Não deixa de ser natural e justo sentirmo-nos gratos para com todos os grandes pensadores pelas contribuições que deram para o bem-estar humano, iluminando e beneficiando a humanidade com a sua devoção a um ideal. Diante disso, quando consideramos as enormes bênçãos que resultaram da aplicação da lei espiritual, como é revelada pela Ciência Cristã, haverá alguma coisa de que se admirar, se multidões incontáveis se manifestam incessantemente gratos a Mrs. Eddy pela abnegada devoção e persistência em dar ao mundo o benefício de sua grande descoberta que tornou, de fato, a Bíblia, um livro, não sómente a ser bemquisto e reverenciado, mas a ser claramente compreendido em sua significação espiritual?

Através de todos os tempos verificaram-se casos de cura por meios espirituais. Mrs. Eddy ficou curada quando estava lendo o trecho em que Jesús fez o paralítico erguer-se curado do seu leito. Todavia, como ela tivesse sofrido durante muitos anos de invalidez, infelicidade e escassez de meios, não se deu por contente em aceitar a própria cura apenas. Seu grande amor pela humanidade levou-a a perseverar em face da mais tenaz, e, por vezes, da mais cruel oposição, até que ela se viu habilitada a dar a sua descoberta ao mundo, de maneira que toda a humanidade pudesse saber da lei de Deus e utilizá-la com precisão científica.

Embora importante, como é, a cura dos múltiplos problemas humanos, inclusive a cura física, os estudiosos da Ciência Cristã são mais agradecidos pelo esclarecimento espiritual que lhes veiu da descoberta da lei espiritual, tornando-lhes possível compreender a Bíblia como um guia para a vida eterna. Através desta Ciência exata e prática, a redimir e a iluminar a conciência humana, descortina-se-lhes na experiência atual o desabrochar harmonioso e inteligente da grande lei de Deus e Seu propósito divino.

A lei do Espírito é a lei da harmonia, a lei da perfeição. Mrs. Eddy declara à página 162 de *Science and Health*, "O efeito desta Ciência é o de instigar a mente humana a mudar para base nova, sôbre a qual possa ceder à harmonia da Mente divina."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em portugues, obtem-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1940

Beet Sugar Bill Is Protested By N. E. Industry

Boston cane refineries say passage of measure would seriously affect their business.

A bill in Congress sponsored by beet sugar interests would seriously affect the cane sugar refining industry, the commerce of several ports including Boston, and add about $8,000,000 annually to the expenses of the Federal Treasury, according to sugar interests here.

Sugar refining in the Boston district dates back to pre-revolutionary days—about 200 years—but the pending legislation threatehs "gradual disappearance of the industry" in the opinion of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has appealed to the New England Congressmen to "protect the New England industry from such legislation."

Two Refineries

Boston has two refineries, giving work to 1,200 persons, the wages of which amount to more than $2,000,000 annually, according to the Boston Chamber's committee. The plants spend for supplies and materials about $2,000,000 additional annually, and they ship out about 400,000 tons of highway freight and 80,000 tons of rail freight each year.

Despite Governmental restrictions during the past six years, 320,000 tons of raw cane sugar still come into the port of Boston annually, the committee states. Most of the suger refineries' troubles started with the Jones-Costigan legislation of 1934 and the Sugar Act of 1937, which was aimed to stabilize prices by adjusting supplies to consumption.

Under the quota measures of these Acts, output of the highly subsidized beet sugar industry in western United States expanded rapidly, and sugar refining was developed on the plantations where cane is grown in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. This caused a drop of about 1,000,000 tons a year in output of the domestic cane refining industry.

At the moment, the expiration of the Sugar Act of 1937, due Dec. 31, 1940, is causing beet sugar interests to back legislation that would increase the beet sugar quota and enlarge the domestic cane growers' quota at the expense of the cane sugar refineries of the country.

Sugar interests point out that the proposed changes would take away about 275,000 tons annually from the amount of raw cane sugar the refineries can import from Cuba and other tropical areas. If this were done, curtailment would be unavoidable, it is averred, with a drop in employment and payrolls.

Cost to Treasury

Beet sugar production would be increased by about 13 per cent under the proposed legislation, which would pay subsidies on the expanded production. This would result in a lowering of the import quotas from Cuba and other areas by about that same amount.

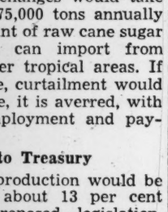
Cost of the changes would exceed $8,000,000 annually to the Federal Treasury, it is declared, due to a drop of about $5,700,000 annually in tariff revenues because of reduced volume of imports from Cuba, and an increase of about $2,800,000, in Federal expenditures to meet the extra cash subsidies payable on the expanded production of continental sugar beets and sugar cane. At present the Government pays about $23,000,000 annually to these two domestic interests, say sugar interests.

The Chamber committee urges Congressmen to prevent any decrease in the amount of raw cane sugar permitted to enter the United States for refining by domestic plants. It also urges that any increase in the amount of tropically refined sugar permitted to enter the American market be halted.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and early Thursday, followed by increasing cloudiness Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle and upper 30's; slightly warmer by Thursday night; moderate northwesterly winds, becoming gentle variable during Thursday.



Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer.

Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers at night.

Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cold tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, slightly warmer followed by showers in northwest portion at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds tonight becoming gentle variable on Thursday over central and north portion and moderate west winds tonight shifting to gentle southeast on Thursday over extreme south portion; weather generally fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	59	New Orleans	57	72
Chicago	42	45	New York	40	59
Denver	36	62	Norfolk	48	59
Helena	33	50	Philadelphia	43	58
Kansas City	53	64	St. Louis	47	59
Los Angeles	55	72	San Francisco	53	63
Miami	59	82	Washington	44	57
Minneapolis	41	43			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T.
B—Maximum, April 9.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:53 p. m.; height 9.1 feet. Thursday, 1:06 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:49 p. m.

Flower Artistry Can Be Acquired

By a Staff Photographer

***Some Effects Obtained by a Lover of Flowers**

Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf of Newton Center (Mass.) Garden Club places snow drops with delicate sprays of alder at a demonstration of flower arrangements, which she gave at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston. The center dish of bronze contains palmetto leaves trimmed in fan shape. Red tulips find an attractive setting amid airplant sprays in a gunmetal vase at the left. Mrs. Phaneuf says anyone lacking a natural ability to combine colors and arrange flowers can acquire knowledge through books and many other sources.

Flower Arranging Made Easy By Newton Center Woman

Not only the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la—flowers that bloom anytime, anywhere can be combined in artistic arrangement, according to Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf, member and past President of the Newton Center Garden Club.

Mrs. Phaneuf displayed the truth of her words before an enthusiastic audience today in Perkins Hall at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Simple blooms and materials can be used just as effectively as hothouse products, Mrs. Phaneuf declared. "It is simply a question of knowing your material—of seeing it as you go along."

Indicating several graceful branches of budding maple in a flat bronze dish as an illustration, Mrs. Phaneuf continued, "Someone was pruning their trees evidently. I came along at the right time and brought these branches home. "No," she shook her head, "you don't have to go to the hothouse. Of course, if you are going to combine colors, that is a different story."

There's nothing mysterious or difficult about the matter of arranging flowers, she claims. Anyone can do it. "If you can't, and are puzzled or doubtful as to your ability, you can learn," Mrs. Phaneuf assured her audience. "Just make it a point to find out how. There are lectures and many books available on the subject."

As for color, if one hasn't a natural instinct for color combination, this, too, is easily acquired. "Study color charts; that is all that is necessary," she said simply. "It is just a question of knowing what goes together, and what is proper. Apply the same principles that you would in choosing a dress and selecting the right accessories to go with it."

Certain fundamentals are necessary, however, she admitted, if pleasing results are to be obtained in working with flowers. "First," she said, "one must enjoy doing it. Secondly, it must be a challenge to the imagination. Third, one must learn to fit the material to the containers."

"If you cannot find containers, you can make them," she challenged her listeners. "Many of these pottery vases I made myself."

Flower arrangement is a big business now, and the interest in the art is growing tremendously, Mrs. Phaneuf reported. As for her own enthusiasm, "It is mainly a hobby with me," she explained. "I've always been interested in it, and I want to share with others the joy and relaxation that it brings to me. People need the kind of help that I am giving them today."

Among those who attended are Mrs. Arthur H. Morse, Mrs. Robert Cushman, Mrs. William E. Barrett, Mrs. Clifford P. Smith, Mrs. Richard B. Cole, Mrs. Frederick C. Hood, Mrs. Harry H. Walker, Mrs. Joe V. Meigs, Mrs. Howard L. Rogers, Mrs. William V. Schevill, Mrs. Gordon R. Hall and Mrs. Franklin H. Wright.

Practicality to Be Stressed In 'Tanglewood' Music Courses

Practicality in the new school of music to be established this coming summer at "Tanglewood" in the Berkshires, by the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Serge Koussevitzky, was stressed by him in an address today before the Festival of Music held by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, at the Copley-Plaza in Boston. This was the first spring conference of the organization.

The Institute for Advanced Study, one of two branches of the new Music Center, was Dr. Koussevitzky's chief concern in this afternoon's talk.

"What we want to give our students," Dr. Koussevitzky said, "is constructive advice and a practical method, which would stimulate their gifts and carry further their knowledge gained during the years of study in conservatories."

"The central idea of our short summer work will be interpretation," Dr. Koussevitzky said earlier in his address. "You know that the art of interpretation is still very young. To obtain perfection in interpretation will be our special aim.

"Obviously, in six weeks we cannot hope to give fundamental courses and instruction on the same basis as they are introduced in conservatories and music schools. . . .

"Our problem in the Institute for Advanced Study is to help artists with good training and knowledge to acquire a penetrating and vivid conception of the music they interpret; to stir their imagination to new heights and new depths, because imagination evokes in the interpreter the right intuition and emotions to conceive the inner meaning of the score and to reveal the emotion of the composer.

"We want to be modest in our promises. But by no means, do we want to be modest in our aspirations. We are confident that our students will receive the very best of our ability and practical experience, as well as our spiritual guidance."

Pay Withheld Maine Employees

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—The vacancy in the State Controller's position, caused by the resignation of William A. Runnels, resulted in a "payless" payday for approximately 3,700 State employees.

Mr. Runnels resigned after an audit revealed an apparent shortage of $35,000 in State funds. The signature of the State Controller must be on all pay checks before they are issued to employees each Wednesday. Disclosure of the situation brought Maine's Executive Council here for a special session with Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

Bills Returned Against Sheriff And 2 Others

WORCESTER, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau was indicted today by a Worcester County grand jury on 144 counts in nine indictments charging him with bribery, taking bonuses and gifts from deputy sheriffs and special deputy sheriffs, and accepting gifts and gratuities from former Deputy Sheriff Arthur A. Keefe, of Oxford.

Indicted with the sheriff were two of his deputies, Herbert Salisbury Buss, Deputy Master at the county jail, and Hugo N. Peterson, clerk to the sheriff.

The three were arraigned immediately before Judge David F. Dillon and bail in the case of Sheriff Rocheleau was set at $5,000 and bail for Mr. Buss and Mr. Peterson was set at $2,500 each. Bail was furnished for Sheriff Rocheleau on the first of the nine indictments and Judge Dillon allowed him to go on his own recognizance on the other eight charges. Surety for Mr. Buss and Mr. Peterson also was furnished.

The three defendants had nothing to say, other than a plea of "not guilty" to the indictments. Judge Dillon allowed counsel in each case 20 days to file pleadings.

Seventy-three individual counts were returned against the Sheriff, and 71 counts returned against him and Deputies Buss and Peterson in four joint indictments. Sixty-eight of the 73 counts brought against the Sheriff were preferred on complaints made by former Deputy Sheriff Keefe, dropped by Sheriff Rocheleau in January of 1939 because of alleged complaints made against Mr. Keefe.

One indictment alleges that the Sheriff accepted gifts and gratuities from Mr. Keefe for consideration to make a particular appointment. The indictment does not reveal the nature of the appointment. The Keefe counts run from May 17, 1935 through Jan. 2, 1939. They are identical except the dates are different and charge that the Sheriff accepted gifts from Mr. Keefe on these particular dates.

Deputies Peterson and Buss were indicted on charges of conspiracy to take bonuses from certain individuals, the indictment naming 16 deputy sheriffs. They were also indicted on charges of conspiracy to bribe in connection with the same transaction.

Labor Dispute In Fore River Plant Revived

Circuit Court of Appeals hears arguments in the case involving employee representation plan.

The oldest active labor dispute in the records of the New England region of the National Labor Relations Board turned today toward its finish as the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here heard arguments in the case involving the employee representation plan of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

Beginning today's court debate Claude R. Branch of Boston declared the Bethlehem company did not dominate its employee representation plan, which he pictured as an effective agency for collective bargaining.

Under the law creating the Labor Board, the workers in a company can have an employee representation plan if they choose, Mr. Branch contended. He held that the act does not prohibit an employer from bargaining collectively with an organization of employees limited to one employer.

Denied Charge

Appearing in behalf of the General Body of Employees' Representatives under the plan at the Fore River yard Robert A. Zottoli denied that the employees' represenatives had ever been dominated by the company and said that the great majority of the employees at this plant had demonstrated that they wanted the plan.

Taking up the case for the National Labor Relations Board, Henry Gardener Ingraham of the Board's Washington litigation staff told the court that the Board's findings of company domination were supported by three main facts:

1. The company's formation and support of the plan. 2. The provisions and structure of the plan, which did not render it an effective bargaining agency. 3. The actual operation of the plan showing many instances of company domination and interference.

Origin of the controversy dates back to Feb. 4, 1936, when the Labor Board, over the signature of its New England Director, Dr. A. Howard Myers, complained that the company dominated the employee representation plan at its Fore River plant at Quincy. That remains the major issue.

The case has established one national definition of the relations of Federal courts to the Labor Board.

Injunction Bill

On the day of the hearing of the Labor Board's complaint in April of 1936, the company served an injunction bill on Dr. Myers. The right of a lower Federal Court to enjoin the Board from proceeding to a hearing was thereupon contested by the Board, and carried to the United States Supreme Court.

In finding in favor of the Labor Board, the Supreme Court established the principle that the Federal District Courts have no jurisdiction to enjoin the Labor Board from carrying on proceedings under the act, and made other rulings.

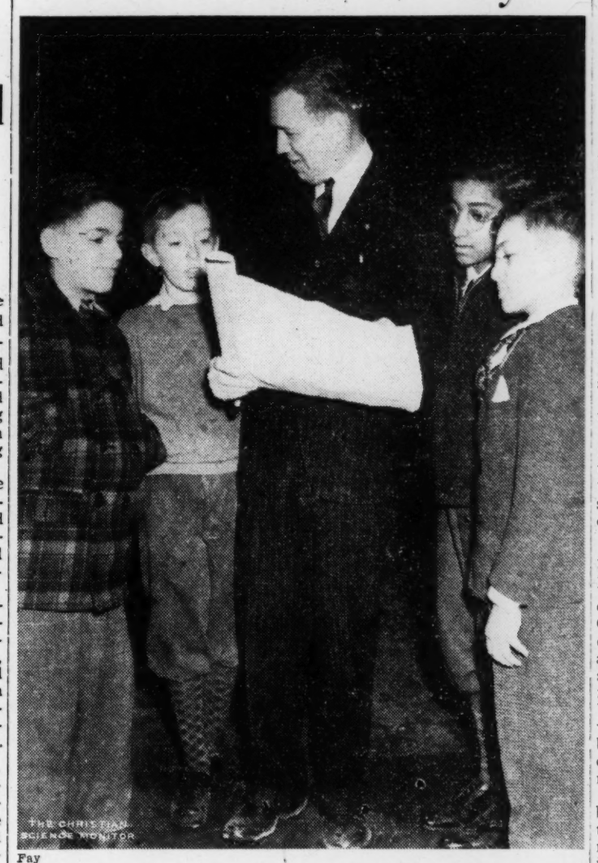
After the injunction was thus knocked out, the case went to a hearing on March 21, 1938, lasting until June 3. The trial examiner made his report to the Labor Board on Aug. 23 of that year, and the Board announced its decision on Feb. 10, 1939.

The Board ordered the company to withdraw all recognition from and to disestablish the employee representation plan at both its Fore River plant and its plant in Boston, and to bargain collectively with the Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Building Workers at its Boston plant. It was this union which filed the charges initiating the case.

The Board also required the company to hold an election of its workers at Quincy to determine the collective bargaining agency they wished to represent them, if any.

The company refused to comply with the Labor Board's orders.

Plan New Club for Boys



Fay

W. Douglas Halsted, South End Club Director

Mr. Halsted is shown looking over architects' plans for the new Charles Hayden South End Boys' Club of the Salvation Army, which he will direct, with some of the neighborhood boys. They are standing on the sidewalk at the corner of East Concord and Washington Streets, South End, where the new building is being rushed to completion.

Head of South End Boys' Club To Stress 'Modern' Activities

W. Douglas Halsted, who is to direct the new Charles Hayden South End Boy's Club of The Salvation Army, hopes to bring the modern touch to the task. After 16 years' practical experience in the Boys' Club of New York, he believes today's boy is considerably different than the boy of a few decades ago.

A vigorous man who likes boys, Mr. Halsted says "new inventions, together with promotions by commercial houses, certainly have changed the modern boy's interests.

"Today, boys want to build radios and have radio clubs. They are also interested in aviation. And in the past five of six years, boat-building has had a great revival. What we must do is go right along with these interests and foster them."

Mr. Halsted came here from New York in advance of the Club's opening, expected within the next six weeks to two months.

He has talked with storekeepers, with the policeman on the beat, with the captain at the local precinct station, in an effort to know the neighborhood. Part of his work, Mr. Halsted says, is to drop around and visit the boys in their homes in his spare time.

Mr. Halsted's own story should be an inspiration to any American boy. First working as Scoutmaster in his home town of Rutherford, New Jersey, in his late teens, he found, he says, that interest in natural science was very great, not only among Boy Scouts but among all boys in the community. He therefore organized a museum in the basement of the public library.

In order to put himself through certain courses in which he was interested at Columbia and at New York University, he took a part-time job at the New York Boys' Club.

"Shortly after I went there, I was invited to come on the staff full time," Mr. Halsted related. "I took the offer and have been there ever since." Five years ago, Mr. Halsted was made executive superintendent and camp director.

Vanderbilt Defends Action In Wire-Tapping Inquiry

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10 (AP)—William H. Vanderbilt asserted today that United States District Attorney J. Howard McGrath, in accusing him of employing an agency which conducted wire-tapping operations in Rhode Island, "has dragged an honest skeleton out of the closet."

"Let him rattle it if he will," the Governor, who is scheduled to return today from New York, said in a statement issued by his secretary.

"I will have more to say when I come home."

Mr. McGrath said Governor Vanderbilt "personally retained and paid" Frank B. Bielaski, a New York private detective, doing business as the Seaboard Bureau, during investigation of an "election fraud" last year and that operatives tapped telephones of Pawtucket's Democratic Mayor, Thomas McCoy, and of Louis Jackvony, the State's Republican Attorney General.

"Mr. McGrath never said a truer thing in his life than that I retained the Bielaski agency in aid of an investigation into election frauds in the State of Rhode Island," the Governor's statement said. "I did, and I paid for it with my own money."

The district attorney said Mr. Vanderbilt "never helped us in our investigation (of wire-tapping), but on the contrary, had in effect attempted to mislead us," but the Governor countered with a declaration that "Mr. McGrath never made a more untrue statement." Governor Vanderbilt termed Mr. McGrath's disclosures "political."

The District Attorney's statement was issued a short time after Attorney General Robert H. Jackson said in a Washington announcement that "reprehensible" conduct by State officials had been uncovered, but that the Justice Department could not "in good conscience" prosecute wire-tapping charges in Rhode Island.

Mr. Jackson said the evidence obtained would be turned over to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He explained that the incidents occurred before the United States Supreme Court outlawed intrastate wire-tapping on Dec. 11, and that United States Attorneys had been instructed to abandon the matter, although he said the investigation revealed "conduct . . . upon which an indictment ordinarily would be returned."

Commenting on the Justice Department's action in dropping the investigation, Senator Theodore F. Green (R) of Rhode Island, author of the resolution directing the Senate investigation, said in Washington: "Sometimes an aroused public opinion is more effective than prosecution. My aim is to stop future activities of this current evil. I used Rhode Island as an example and I think it was a good one."

Senator Green also said he expected evidence obtained by investigators for the Justice Department would be made public in some form, probably at hearings conducted by the Senate Committee.

Scandinavian Ships' Status Seems Puzzle

Presence of craft flying Danish and Norwegian flags in U. S. waters stirs speculation.

The presence in American waters of ships flying the Danish and Norwegian flags raised considerable speculation among shipping men today as to the status of these vessels.

In Boston, officers and crew of the Danish tanker Emma Maersk, riding at anchor on East Boston flats, were reported as much in the dark as the local shipping fraternity as to the vessel's future since Denmark accepted the status of German protectorate.

The vessel came to Boston from Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies, with a cargo of oil and was expected to tie up at the Mexican Petroleum Company's pier in Chelsea Creek this afternoon. The craft is one of the Maersk Line, a Danish company, many of whose ships operate on the Far East route to Boston and New York. Whether or not Danish vessels will be looked upon as enemy ships by the British was the basis of considerable talk among shipping men here today.

From Berlin today came a report by the official German news agency that the Danish Trade Ministry has ruled no Danish vessels may leave port until further notice.

Uses Danish Vessels

It was also pointed out that a British shipping company engaged in the North and South American trade uses a large number of Danish vessels which it has chartered. What would happen to these ships is also a question.

Greater concern was expressed for the future of Norwegian ships. Norway is considered the fourth maritime power, and if the vessels of that nation are listed as belligerents the effect on world commerce would be pronounced, shipping men declared.

The possible recall by Norway of all ships flying her flag would severely reduce available tonnage and cause a severe scarcity of shipping which would be felt in al parts of the world, it was said.

If the Norwegian vessels should be withdrawn from the trade between South and North America, where they now supply between 60 and 70 per cent of the tonnage, it would seriously upset commerce between the continents maritime circles said. This conceivably could prove a boon to American shipping and furnish impetus to the building program of the United States Martime Commission which has already added several fast modern freighters to this route.

Might Be Profitable

Shipping men expressed the belief that the history of last fall would be repeated when British ships were forced out of the North and South American trade by extremely high war risk insurance rates applied following declaration of war with Germany. If the war risk insurance rate of 50 cents for each $100 worth of cargo is applied to Norwegian ships, as a result of that country's declaration of war against Germany, it seems improbable that the vessels will be any longer available for this trade.

In London, Gustav Pritz, Swedish Minister to Britain, told a meeting of businessmen that shipping between Sweden and Britain had been cut off entirely. "What's going to happen now I cannot say. . . . There is nothing for us but to hope for the best and wait and see," he added.

And in San Francisco, the Swedish Consul ordered all Swedish ships in west coast waters to be held in Pacific Coast ports "until further orders." It was reported there were only three Swedish vessels on the west coast.

In some quarters it was pointed out that the American Government in view of the impending shortage of tonnage, might find it profitable to dispose of all of its laid-up tonnage. Others discounted this possibility stating that most of the vessels available for sale are not seaworthy and would require extensive overhauling.

A. Douglas Cook, agent in Boston for the Moore McCormack Lines, which operates the American Scantic between New York, Boston, and Bergen, Norway, announced immediate suspension of all bookings of freight overseas on their lines. Two ships of this line en route to Norway when the war suddenly spread to Scandinavia received orders to turn about and head back for New York. This order countermanded an earlier one directing the ships to proceed slowly on their courses, and came after President Roosevelt told reporters that a proclamation to put Norway and Denmark under the provisions of the neutrality law might be issued. The ships were the Mormactide and the Mormacstar.

Paper May Go Up

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 10 (AP)—The price of American writing and typewriter paper, in the opinion of officials in mills in this "paper city," probably will rise as a result of Germany's Scandinavian invasion.

The officials explained the Nazi invasion was expected to cut off the supply of Scandinavian pulpwood needed to boost an inadequate local supply. Canadian supplies were cut off earlier because of Great Britain's own needs.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

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Theaters

Colonial—
"There Shall Be No Night," by Robert E. Sherwood, with Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf, Sydney Greenstreet and Maurice Colburne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Hot Mikado," swing version of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, starring Bill Robinson. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
Ronald Colman in "The Light That Failed." 3:30, 6:25, 8:35. Also "Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster. 2:10 5:05, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Little Old New York," with Alice Faye, Richard Greene, Fred MacMurray and Brenda Joyce. 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Exeter—
"The Saint's Double Trouble," with George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Tomorrow: "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery. Also "Swiss Family Robinson," with Freddie Bartholomew.

Fine Arts—
"Ultimatum," starring Eric von Stroheim. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also Debussy's "Children's Corner." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Tomorrow: "The Blue Bird," starring Shirley Temple. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Information Please." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Courageous Dr. Christian." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers.

Metropolitan—
"The Grapes of Wrath," featuring Henry Fonda. 10:55 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter." With Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8:10. Tomorrow: Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn and Humphrey Bogart in "It All Came True." Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent and Isa Miranda.

Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford in "Strange Cargo." Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day.

Paramount—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," with Ellen Drew and Robert Paige. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Blue Bird," with Shirley Temple. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler and Jean Rogers.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Lost on the Western Front," with Paul Cavanagh and Marcelle Chantal. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Bad Boy." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50. Tomorrow: "They Came by Night," with Will Fyffe. Also "Murder on the Yukon." Stage: Benny Ross, Johnny Burke, Maxine Stone, Four Franks, Eddie, Jack & Betty, and the Vanderbilt Boys.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Bowling Skill," "Screen Snapshots," "Fashions for Travel, Dude Ranch and Beach." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern —
"I Take This Woman." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Man From Dakota." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," starring Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell. 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford in "Strange Cargo." Also ". . . And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day.

Trans-Lux—
"Werewolf of London," with Henry Hull and Valerie Hobson. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:20, 9. Also "Forgotten Girls," with Louise Platt and Donald Woods. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Remember," with Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. Also "First Love," with Deanna Durbin. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Babes in Arms," with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "A Child Is Born," with G. Fitzgerald.

Telepix—
"Information Please"; "Venezuela"; a Walter Catlett musical; an Airline Hostess' Training & Routine, For Hunting; New Jobs; cartoons; and thirty minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. until midnight.

University—
Robert Donat in "The Ghost Goes West." 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Also "The Lone Wolf Strikes," with Warren William.

Uptown—
"Little Old New York," with Richard Greene and Alice Faye. 1, 4:30, 10. Also "Doctor Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Other Events

Hotel Continental, Garden Street—
Cambridge Spring antique show, Wednesday and Thursday, open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"Waiting for Odets," and "The Vest Pocket Standby." Curtain at 8:40 sharp. Repeated April 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20.

Harvard University, New Lecture Hall—
Last in the series of French lectures on modern music by Igor Stravinsky. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Roman Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Edward F. Cole, bass; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Utility Ruled as Subsidiary Of Company Giving It Help

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 10—By ruling of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, the Manchester Gas Company of Manchester is termed a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company, although less than half the common, or the preferred, stock is in U. G. I. ownership. The U. G. I. owns 840 shares of the 9,000 preferred shares of Manchester Gas, and 4,200 of the 9,000 common shares. The common stock has no voting power, under provisions that if two preferred dividends are defaulted common stock shall have no voting power. The SEC bases its decision upon the management association between the operating company and the holding company. "The fact that Manchester continuously chooses to avail itself of U. G. I.'s counsel and assistance," the Commission notes, "is sufficient to warrant our findings that Manchester is 'subject to a controlling influence' of U. G. I."

Food Stamps Sold

In three weeks of operation in Hillsborough County, a total of $50,000 worth of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation food stamps have been sold to needy persons, and these people have received free $25,000 worth of blue stamps with which they may purchase so-called surplus commodities through their regular retail stores.

Officials in charge of the plan point out that 4,500 families including 15,000 persons have already enjoyed the benefits of the plan, whereby they receive 50 cents in free surplus commodities for every $1 worth of other foodstuffs they purchase. It is reported that "approximately 40 per cent of the maximum participation was achieved." In other words, officials see the possibility that the sale of orange stamps may ultimately reach more than $100,000 a month, which would mean that the people buying such stamps would receive in excess of $50,000 worth of blue stamps free.

Tourists Attracted

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has made plans for its advertising program to attract tourists to New Hampshire this summer.

Paid advertising space will be used in five newspapers and five magazines during April, May, and June; and from it the Commission expects to receive approximately 10,000 replies. Last year, 10,296 inquiries from advertising were received through June 30. A booklet known as the New Hampshire Troubadour Yearbook, containing the most popular pictures and articles appearing in the monthly publication of the Commission will be sent out to those persons replying to the advertising. Fifty thousand copies of the yearbook are being printed, as well as thousands of copies of a folder. This year the Commission has the added value of the State movie, "The Ninth State," to aid in the spreading of New Hampshire fame.

Log-Sawing Arranged

The Timber Salvage program to clean up timber felled by the hurricane of 1938 has ended its first phase—the removal of the timber from the forests and the cleaning up of the woods afterwards. Now the program will enter its second phase—the sawing of the logs stored in many ponds. This is expected to provide employment for hundreds of men for many months.

Parking Meters Allowed

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Nashua has received a ruling from Attorney General Thomas P. Cheney which gives assurance that it has the power to arrange for installation of traffic parking meters, provided no abutter shall be deprived of "reasonable access to his property."

Somerville Ex-Mayor Seeks Beano Report

Former Mayor James E. Hagan of Somerville today demanded that Mayor John M. Lynch report to the people the disbursement of an alleged $300,000 profit on penny beano games in the city since the latter became chief executive.

Mayor Lynch halted all beano operations in the City last week after an "extensive survey dating back to the Hagan regime."

Mr. Hagan said today he had authorized licenses only to charity games during his term, contrasted to no restrictions of licensing authority more recently.

Sunshine Laundry
Come Spring and with it home and wardrobe renovation—ours is a service to be trusted.
Telephone BEACON 1790
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

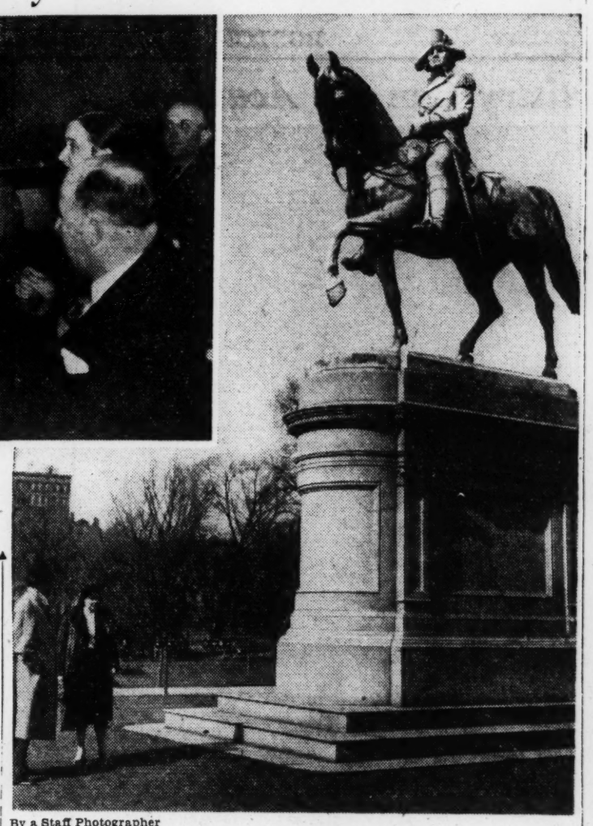
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Our staff of Harper Method graduates welcomes you to our completely NEW
Harper Method BEAUTY SALON
Beauty comes with cleanliness, says our Harper Method Beauty Salon, with a sure knowledge of how to make your hair shining clean again . . and your skin naturally soft. In our new Salon, this 52-year-old beauty method has a new style and comfort. Visit it!
Permanents, $10, $12
Harperol Shampoo, $2
Balcony, Annex

the finest fitting and smartest medium heel last you've known
BEACON HILL
All footwear fashioned on our exclusive Beacon Hill last is bench made, with the perfection of fit and detail found only in hand sewn shoes.
Come in and discover their snug fit at arch and heel . . . their superb styling.
Top: In black patent and elasticized faille $14.75. *Center:* In black patent, grayish beige piping - or blue calf, red piping $14.75. *Below:* In black or blue gabardine, matching patent accents $14.75.
Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Wellesley Square, Wellesley

Refugees Learn Their Way About in New Home

They Take Up Another Language

Albert Shepard, instructor of languages at Brookline High School, conducting English class for refugees. Part of general extension program of the school.



By a Staff Photographer

Getting Historical Knowledge

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Camp, new citizens of Brookline from Germany, make the acquaintance of George Washington, the first President of their new country, at the Public Garden.

Pilgrims of Today Receive Friendly Welcome in Boston

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Pilgrims" are landing again. Not on the Plymouth Rock this time, but at the Port of Boston. Refugees, they call them today—citizens, perhaps, tomorrow.

And it is not a "stern and rockbound coast" which greets these strangers who, like the exiles of old seek a new land of freedom and peace. The "pilgrims" of 1940 find a friendly harbor, a city of homes and hospitality.

All of which is not just a figure of speech. Boston is really taking them in—yes, into its homes and into its clubs. For the refugee in town today is a person of education and culture. It may be an opera singer from Vienna who sups with a Beacon Street dowager. Or a lawyer from Germany who lunches with a local light of his own profession.

Artists, engineers, archaeologists, professional skiers, teachers, chemists, business men—Boston not only is accepting these new pilgrims, it is making them feel at home. Boston of traditional reserve? A city that has had the reputation of being cold and unresponsive? The refugee would not believe this.

And why should he? There is a woman on Beacon Street who takes one refugee into her home for six weeks, and when this one moves on takes another. A clergyman in Wellesley took 25 refugees when one boat came in and found overnight accommodations for them among his neighbors.

List of Helpers

Mrs. Huerta Epstein, Counsellor at the placement bureau of the Boston Committee for Christian German Refugees, has a list of between 60 and 70 local people, she reports, on whom she may call for help. "They read about these newcomers in the papers, and then they come here to headquarters to find out what they can do for them," Mrs. Epstein explained.

"Some invite them to dinner; others take them for a few days or a few weeks. And the Quakers," she sighed, "I am afraid we impose too much on them. There is not one Quaker on my list who doesn't take someone every week!"

And these people do not ask for charity, declared Mrs. Epstein with an emphatic shake of her head. One man, she went on, immediately made himself useful in the garden in order to repay his hostess. Another, who was an expert photographer, took pictures of the whole family much to their delight. "No," she repeated, "they do not want charity."

Members of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club have been hostesses to the refugee women, inviting a number of them to each meeting of the club.

But isn't there a danger that the refugee will be taking jobs that should be given to Americans? "Not a bit of it," claims Edith Winifred Fisher, president of the club. "We had a meeting on just that question, and we looked at it this way. The refugee must have food and clothing. That means business for American manufacturers. In some cases the refugees are making contributions in fields. They are teaching Americans their trades. In starting up new businesses, they are employing Americans.

"So, considering this and the comparatively few refugees to the total population, we do not believe that there is danger of serious competition," she declared.

Offer Hospitality

The Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. are offering hospitality to the young people, taking them into their clubs, providing free memberships and even carfare when it is necessary.

Members of the American Red Cross are not only helping in their official capacity, but are also taking these guests into their homes.

The International Institute of Boston has concerned itself with the refugee problem and has been working with them since January, according to Miss Marion Blackwell, Executive Director of the Institute.

The language barrier, too, is giving way before the kindness of Boston teachers, many of whom have voluntarily formed free English classes. In one case a Boston lawyer has organized an English class for lawyers in order to bring together people having the same interests and educational background.

There is also a movement afoot to form in Boston a Good Neighbor Committee, such as that headed by Dr. John Elliott in New York—a committee to help introduce the refugee into the American way, to break down prejudices and establish him as a useful and contributing member of his local community.

It is estimated that there is in New England now between 300 and 400, some with jobs, some still seeking them. Theirs has been a tragic past, and the prospect of building an entirely new life almost overwhelming. But the refugee is greatly cheered by the welcome he has found in Boston.

No, it is a far cry through the long years to the members of the first band of exiles who "moored their bark on the wild New England shore"! Today there is a welcome prepared and this shore is bright with hospitality.

Tobin Announces Boston Tax In 1940 Will Not Pass $40.40

Delivering a welcome surprise to taxpayers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced last night the 1940 tax rate will not be more than $40.40, and said there is a "good possibility" it will not rise from last year's figure of $39.90.

The Mayor's announcement came less than a month after financial officers of the city had estimated a $41.50 rate, and confirmed reports that ways have been found of scaling down the figure.

What these ways are, Mayor Tobin did not make clear in his formal statement announcing signature of the $46,245,217 city-county budget and commenting on the tax rate situation. He mentioned only a $1,000,000 increase in departmental revenues, which exceeds the figure used by the financial officers in their earlier estimate by $700,000 and takes just under 50 cents from the rate. Use of a revised estimate to reduce the rate was forecast in The Christian Science Monitor last Thursday, and the figures which the Mayor has arrived at were reported in its columns yesterday.

"The steady two-year improvement indicated by these figures may be directly attributed to improved billing procedure in the Welfare and Hospital Departments, to the new schedule of fees adopted by the City Council on my recommendation at the close of 1938 and to the activities of the survey committee in following up all revenue activities of the city," Mayor Tobin declared.

Departmental revenues have shown steady increase during the last four years. The figures are as follows:

1937	$6,544,246.05
1938	7,301,384.54
1939	7,942,766.06
1940 (est.)	9,000,000.00

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy (transcribed).
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
8:30 p. m.—American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Address by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every so often we gets lots of fun out of wandering around and through the Infantswear Section of some downtown store. We say "fun" because we get no end of amusement out of some of the cute, tricky stuff that the little members of Playpen Society wear nowadays. To say nothing of the things they can play with.

So in the event that you're a mother, or a fond aunt or doting grandma who just adores the idea of buying up a flock of cute things for little Horace and Ella, we'll enumerate some of the things we saw up in The Cradle Shop, on the third floor at Gilchrist's. Incidentally, the name of the department doesn't limit your selection one bit, for it extends on out into the more grown-up section too. We were intrigued with the cunning little navy blue wool crepe coat that a toddler could have, for instance. Because it's practically just like the one mother is wearing this year, what with its crisp white piqué collar, edged with narrow lace in an Irish crochet effect. Even the tiny pocket had a border of the lace, to give the idea of a hankie peeking over the top. And to finish the ensemble, there was a little off-the-face bonnet to match! And all for no more than $3.95! These coat and hat costumes may be had in larger sizes, too.

Then there are sturdy little threesomes that consist of matching overalls, shorts, and jackets that look as if they'd be able to take the heavy use children will give them. In rose and blue, more on the dull tones, so they'll be appropriate for either boy or girl. $1.15 each. And the overalls have those little big tops that protect the sweaters they wear under them. Which are something like 60 cents; stripes and all. For more dressy occasions there's a linen skirt, topped by a dotted Swiss blouse for a little girl. With a linen jacket over it. For $3.95. (We keep mentioning prices, because they're all so reasonable, and most mothers like the idea of saving money, you know.)

Then to get into the truly infants wear department, we passed by the "Quickies" (the underwear that children don't have to button or unbutton!), and the high chairs equipped with puffy leather padded seats and adorned with bunnies. And we found carriage sets that are the yummiest things, all soft and silky crepe, with simple, but exquisite, embroidery and ruffles. With soft pillows, of course, for those "show-off" moments when the baby is pushed out for an afternoon visit. And those little "Baby Deer" felt shoes especially for the wee one, in pale blue, pink, or white. All done up in their own setting of a transparent round box! And an automobile seat that really lets the baby sit up high enough to see what's going on. With arms for little arms to rest upon and hang onto. Very safe, the way it all fastens down into the back of either the front or back seat of the family car.

An Attractive Line of Shoes

With the short skirts even shorter, much attention is being given to shoes. We mean that some of them have even more detail than usual . . . as evidenced by the newest in slippers from C. Crawford's Delman Shoe Department. This high-heeled tissue suede pump has a cutout toe, and a strap across the back of the upper heel. It is all perforated with small perforations, and there's a big soft bow of this fine suede that makes it all most flattering to your foot. The model comes in lovely shades of blue, red, lime green, or white, and whereas they're not shoes for tramping up and down Tremont Street, you'll surely find plenty of opportunity to wear them! Delman shoes are of course in the $18 (at least) bracket, but they do stand out in a crowd, and they wear and wear. However, right along by them you'll find some of the best looking new playtime shoes, called Hi Larks. For $3.95 up. Some are made of linen, and others of kid. They have the flat heels that aren't Wedgies, but they're sort of built up in layers. Some are gay colored oxfords (lime and fuchsia is a grand combination), and others have open toes and straps to keep the heels in place. And the latter have nothing less than the cutest bows, right in back! Which of course make them most attractive when you're leaving.

Costume Jewelry In Many Varieties

P. S. Right next to the Tremont Theatre (which is of course on Tremont Street) is the Jewel Box. Which is all it says it is, and more too. For it's simply spilling over with the best looking things in the way of jewelry. Costume and otherwise. Lots of the rings and bracelets are fine copies of the very real thing; and you might choose to wear them when yours are in the vault. Obvious costume jewelry, some of it big and chunky, is there in abundance. And then there's a very inexpensive department where you can buy things for a dollar and less. Lapel pins and clips, necklaces of twisted pearls, colored stones and so forth. If your spring suit needs a "lift," surely the Jewel Box can supply it!

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sket'ch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix: sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Poular music	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Otis Archer Hood, talk	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	Johnny Green's Orches-	Hollywood Playhouse:	Sheep and Goats Club:	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	tra; sketch	"Dark Red Roses"	Richard Huem, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette: Bud	'Where Are You From?':	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; orch.	Dr. Henry Lee Smith	Patriots' Day talk
9:00	Theater: Claude	"The Green Hornet":	The New Fred Allen	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Classical Album"
9:15	Rains and Aileen	mystery drama	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	"Getting a Job"	"Classical Album"
9:30	Pringle in "Pay-	"This Man's Army"	len Art Players; inter-	Listeners' Theater:	"Classical Album"
9:45	ment Deferred"	"This Man's Army"	views; orchestra	"Fight to the Finish"	News Service
10:00	Glen Miller's Or.	U. S. Patent System An-	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Sen. Mead, N. Y.	niversary; talks; drama	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Sports; news	"Prairie Folks": dra-	Kay Kyser's College of	Local sports	Local Sports
10:45	Music; weather	matic serial	Musical Knowledge	Local sports	Local Sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Local sports	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Local sports	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Local sports	Local sports	"Day's End"
11:45	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Local sports	Local sports	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn: songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Accordiana"	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake"; drama	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins"; sketch	Rhythms	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin"	News; Mildred Carlson	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"; or-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra and soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Organ Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Dance Hour"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, bari-
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	tone
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Aloha Land"; music	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Jilia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	Francis Craig's Orch.	Legion of Safety
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Tex and Slim"
2:00	"Drifting Melodies"	"Dress Rehearsal"; or-	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Orchestra	"Sing Song Time"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	chestra and soloists	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	Vernon Roy Kingsley,
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Concert Hall of the	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"School of the Air"	baritone
2:45	"My Son and I"	Air"; recordings	"Light of the World"	"School of the Air"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Ambassadors of Song
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Network speakers	Organ concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Clul Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Speakers; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	The Manhatters: music	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Manhatters: music	"Consolaira"
4:45	What's the Answer?	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; 'Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Music"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	"Novatone Time"	Songs by Kay Ivers	"Curtain Calls"; re-	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	Song recital
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	Musical Americana:	"Mr. District Attorney"	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	choir and orchestra	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	The Staley Players:
8:30	"Strange as It	Joe Penner; Jacques	"I Love a Mystery"	Kay Kyser's College of	dramatization
8:45	Seems"; war news	Renard's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"Good News of 1940";	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	Cab Calloway's Orch.	music; comedy	Sports Writers' Quiz	cal Albbum"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	Town Meeting: "The	Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	Essential Differences	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	cal Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	Between the Republican	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Johnny McGee's Orch.	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money	& Democratic Parties"	Bob Burns; Lucille	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; News	Florence Wyman. Con-	Ball; Jeffrey Lynn;	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Joe Green's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	rad Thibault; orch.	piano duet; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Frank Gagen's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45	Safety Award	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service

Rush South Shore Gas Service

Efforts to restore gas service to eight South Shore communities affected by yesterday's explosion at the Old Colony Gas Company's plant in East Braintree were being rushed today, according to E. M. Farnsworth, President of the Company.

"The Company will work day and night," Mr. Farnsworth said, "to restore service as speedily as possible. How soon this can be accomplished is impossible to state exactly, but we are hopeful that it will not take more than four days. Customers will be notified as soon as service is available."

The eight towns without gas service are Braintree, Weymouth, Rockland, Cohasset, Hingham, Hull, Whitman, and Abington.

No official statement was available this morning as to the cause of the explosion, which resulted in four fatalities and injuries to 20. State Fire officials and members of the Public Utilities Commission, as well as investigators for insurance firms, were continuing inquires begun yesterday.

It was explained today that the Old Colony Company has for a number of years purchased gas from the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. It is piped to the East Braintree plant, where it is stepped-up for service to the South Shore communities.

Experts agreed that the explosion occurred in the compressing or step-up plant, where repairs were being made, but the exact cause was not determined.

A meeting of the Massachusetts Safety Council at the Copley Square Hotel tomorrow evening on "Static Electricity, Low Voltage and Gas Hazards" although scheduled before the Braintree explosion is expected to produce discussion of possible causes of the Old Colony Company accident, it was learned today.

E. E. Turkington, of the Associated Factory Mutual Insurance Companies and Alfred L. Dowden, of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company are to be speakers.

Boston City Clerk Refuses New Job

City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle has declined appointment to succeed Henry Parkman, Jr., as Corporation Counsel of Boston. His present salary is $7,000, while that of Corporation Counsel is $9,000. In a letter to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Mr. Doyle stated he felt he would be "more effective" in his present position. He will continue to serve as acting Corporation Counsel until a permanent appointment is made.

His decision stirred speculation as to whom Mayor Tobin might choose for a successor to Mr. Parkman. The latter resigned to run for the United States Senate.

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 11

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Old and New Songs (German Shortwave Orchestra). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—"Hungarian Resurrection." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Music. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59meg., 31.2m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Cabaret with Charlie. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9:58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.

N. H. High Court Against Concord On Truck Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 10 — The contested action of the City of Concord in providing that all motor trucks offered for hire in the City must be licensed for such purposes by the City has been thrown down by the New Hampshire Supreme Court, which has declared the licensing system unconstitutional.

The regulation was contested by Kenneth G. Moore, Manchester truckman who had sought a license to operate his trucks in Concord. Mr. Moore was refused a license and was brought before the Concord Municipal Court for operating his trucks in Concord without such a license.

Connolly Obtains Long-Sought Bail

John Patrick Conolly, ex-Clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, was brought from the Charles Street jail to the Court House this afternoon to be bailed, according to his attorney, Abner R. Sisson, who announced that he had obtained a $10,000 bond from the National Surety Company to meet the $10,000 bail required.

Mr Connolly has been held in jail while his friends sought to raise bail since he was found guilty March 19 on bribery charges. He was sentenced to from three to four years on Monday by Judge George F. Leary in Suffolk Superior Court, but sentence was stayed pending appeal.

The bail arrangements will come before Judge Harold P. Williams, who was hearing another case when Mr. Connolly arrived.

William T. Conway, who since March 19 had been held in the Charles Street jail with John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, after they had been found guilty on bribery charges, was released late yesterday under $5,000 bail. Both men have appealed the verdict of the Suffolk Superior Court jury and have been granted stay of sentence.

On Monday Mr. Conway received a sentence of two years in the House of Correction and Mr. Connolly a three to four-year sentence in State Prison.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, April 11

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Conn.–Mass. Seats in House In Balance

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Unless the House excludes aliens in reapportioning seats on the basis of the 1940 census, New England will keep its 29 representatives, census experts believe.

But adoption of a proposal to exclude them probably would mean, on the basis of the 1930 census, a loss of one seat each in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

New England members of the House were prepared to support legislation for reapportionment later this week, provided the proposed alien amendment was killed. A House census committee reported the amendment favorably, but later reconsidered and voted to remove the provision.

On the basis of census estimates of 1937, officials saw little chance of a change in New England's total, but they declined to say whether the number of seats apportioned the individual states would remain unchanged.

When seats were reapportioned on the basis of the 1930 census, New England lost an aggregate of three, despite Connecticut's gaining one. Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island each lost a seat then, the first reapportionment since 1910.

Hosiery Offered

LYNN, Mass., April 10 (AP)—A New York stocking concern has offered five pairs of silk stockings for a dollar to women census enumerators who reported the wear on their stockings was exceeding wages.

The offer, addressed to Supervisor Eugene J. Sullivan, who refused to permit the women to resign, suggested the following shades and tones: joyous, demure, dynamic, magnetic, audacious, flirtatious, and languid.

Job Insurance Posts Approved

Establishment of four new positions of review examiner in the State Division of Unemployment Compensation was approved by the Executive Council today.

The review examiners will replace four district superintendents who had assisted the board of review of the division. The superintendents will be released to return to field work. The salaries will be set by Robert G. Marshall, Director of the Division, and William H. Doyle, State Director of Personnel. Approval of the salaries must be obtained from Federal Social Security officials and the Executive Council.

At the same time the Council approved a salary increase for the position of welfare training instructor. The new salary range will be $3,180 to $3,720, the previous range being $2,700 to $3,300. Welfare officials say that the position has been vacant because they could not obtain the type of instructor they desired at the lower salary range. The Council also approved the establishment of a home-finding project supervisor in the State Department of Public Welfare at $2,160 a year.

Claims Interest In Seaplane Base

Despite disapproval by President Roosevelt of the proposed $300,000 seaplane project for Boston, and "propaganda in the press that local interest is lacking," Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today declared there is a definite and general interest in this section in having this project authorized.

Mr. Davis is writing New England Representatives and Senators, asking that this be considered as a New England project. He said he will advise them of a fact hitherto overlooked, that by Chapter 476 Resolves of 1939, the Legislature approved the appropriation of $100,000 to construct bulkheads and to furnish dumping areas at Boston Airport. This money is to be available when Federal funds for the work reach $1,000,000, Mr. Davis said.

Town Protests Change in Route

Selectmen of the town of Mansfield appeared before the Public Works Commission today to protest against the relocation of Route 140 to the west of the town as part of a plan to eliminate four grade crossings of the Providence branch of the New Haven Railroad.

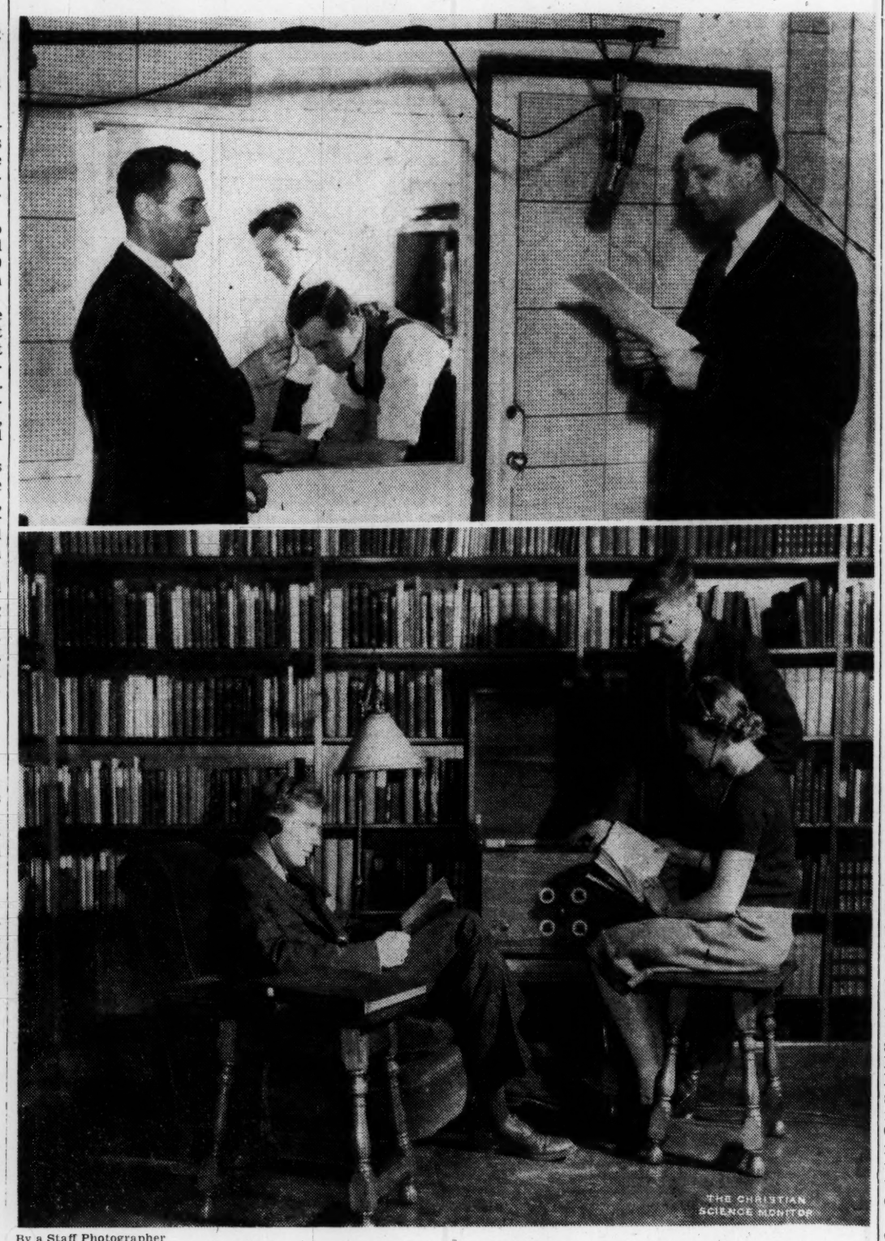
Under the proposed plans, the four grade crossings on Chauncey, Central, West and North Main Streets would be abolished at a cost of $500,000 and Route 140 which now passes near the center of the town would be relocated to the west of the town. Selectmen opposed the relocation on the grounds that traffic which ordinarily takes Route 140 to get into the town now would automatically be thrown into the center of the township by the relocation of the route.

Commissioner John W. Beal said he would consider the details of the plan and submit his decisions later

Sullivan Quits WPA Position

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Asssistant State Administrator of the WPA and Chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, said this morning that he had submitted to Denis W. Delaney, head of the WPA in Massachusetts, his resignation from the unpaid position with the Government agency.

'A Poem Is Written to Be Heard'



By a Staff Photographer

Harvard Public Speaking Director Captures 'True Cadence'

Top, left to right: Prof. Frederick C. Packard, Director of Public Speaking at Harvard University, two recording engineers, and John Holmes, poet, making a recording of one of Mr. Holmes' poems for the Harvard "vocarium." Bottom: Two students in the Poetry Room of Widener Library listening to a recording of Archibald MacLeish reading from his play in verse written for the radio—"Air Raid." Arnold Kenseth, Curator of the Poetry Room, is standing by the phonograph.

Poets and Poems Recorded for Future

Poetry should be listened to in its living form, Prof. Frederick C. Packard, Director of Public Speaking at Harvard University, believes. And because of his faith in that belief he has made records of an impressive number of the important contemporary poets reading their own poems. All of these records are available for use by the students and teachers at Harvard. Some of them have been made available for the general public as well.

To talk with Professor Packard on the subject of recording the voices of the poets, is to talk to a man possessed with a large cultural and educational vision.

As early as 1930 Professor Packard felt that the proper way to teach and listen to poetry was to hear it read—preferably by the poet who wrote it. At that time T. S. Eliot was Charles Eliot Norton lecturer on poetry at Harvard. Professor Packard persuaded the distinguished poet to make a record of his reading of one of his poems. That was the beginning. When Professor Packard didn't have an outstanding poet handy he got the best readers he could to make records of great poetry and prose. He persuaded the legendary Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland to record readings from the Bible. Prof. F. N. Robinson, authority on Chaucer, made records of the works of the early poet. Prof. Bliss Perry contributed selections from his lectures on Emerson and Thackeray. These were made through the Harvard Film Service and made available to the public by the Harvard University Press.

Latin Verse Recorded

About this time the Carnegie Foundation in New York began to hear of the work Professor Packard was doing at Harvard. They were interested in having authoriative recordings made of early Latin poetry and commissioned Professor Packard to edit these disks. There are 10 records made of examples of the Latin poets read by Prof. E. K. Rand, the great authority of Latin poetry. These also have been made available to the public.

But Professor Packard felt that he was not quite getting the results he planned. The first Eliot record was a start. There should, he felt, be preserved for all time, the voices and the poetry of great poets blended together.

If you study or merely listen for pleasure to a poem read by the poet who wrote it you get a truer perspective of it, Professor Packard thought. "That is the only way to get a poem's authentic cadence," he says.

So Professor Packard began to make an effort to get poets to come to Harvard to make recordings. He found them more than ready to co-operate. Soon he began to have an impressive collection of names which read like a who's who of modern poetry. Such well-known poetic figures as Robert Frost, T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, David McCord, Archibald MacLeish, Christopher Morley, Leanora Speyer, John Holmes, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, and many others put their interpretations of their poems on disks.

The Harvard Film Service, which is a department of Harvard University, made these disks up in copies to be used in classrooms by teachers and students. But Professor Packard was not satisfied with this limited public. He wanted more and more individuals to be able to use and enjoy these records. Of course, he hoped, and still hopes, that some day the poets' records will be made commercially available in every music store. Until that time he found a ready friend in Arnold Kenseth, young Curator of the Poetry Room at Widener Library. Soon a reproducing machine was installed in the Poetry Room, with a loudspeaker for group participation and headsets for individual use. Students, and the public alike, come to listen to this collection of poet-made records which is probably the largest collection in the world. This feature of the Poetry Room has become so popular that means of increasing the listening facilities are being increased more than 100 per cent in the next few weeks.

Boston's New Housing Projects Advance

By a Staff Photographer

Mayor Tobin Chats With Workmen on South Boston Project

Fair weather has resulted in speeding up work on all four projects, bringing employment up to 2,000 men with more expected

Red Arrests By Dies Group Found Illegal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—An initial test case in the effort of Communists to challenge the authority of the Dies Committee—a case in which two Massachusetts Communist Party leaders are the chief figures—has resulted in an important court restriction upon the "short-circuiting" methods of the Committee, it was apparent today.

Justice F. Dickinson Letts of the Federal District Court in Washington ruled that the Dies Committee and the United States District Attorney's office acted beyond the scope of law in arresting the Communists for contempt of the House of Representative.

The Massachusetts leaders are Philip Frankfeld, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in New England, and Thomas F. P. O'Day, President of the Young Communist League of Massachusetts. Both were arrested Friday following citations by the Dies Committee for contempt after both had refused to answer certain questions earlier in the week.

On Citations

Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea were arrested on citations of contempt by the Dies Committee before the House had acted on either case. Both Communists spent Friday night in jail and were released on $1,000 bonds the following day.

By submitting to a night in jail the Communists were able to lay grounds for habeas corpus action, thus forcing the case into the Federal District Court on Tuesday on the Party's contention that the arrests had been made illegally.

The review of the case before Justice Letts reveealed that the two Communists had been arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal who acted on warrants sworn out by the secretary of the Dies Committee. This action by the Dies Committee had been counseled by the U. S. District Attorney's office. Thus both the Dies Committee and the District Attorney's office were set back by Justice Letts' decision. An appeal by the District Attorney's office is expected.

In his decision upholding the contention of Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea that they had been arrested illegally, Justice Letts declared that the laws of Congress never intended that a secretary of a committee should have the right to swear out warrants for arrest.

Stern Rebuke

Justice Letts' decision was a stern rebuke to the hasty arrests by the Dies Committee. It pointed out that not only has the Committee no right to attempt arrests on citations of contempt before the House has acted, but that after the House has cited obdurate witnesses for contempt the facts must be placed in the hands of the District Attorney for presentation to a grand jury.

The situation now facing Mr. Frankfeld and Mr. O'Dea—discharged of arrest and their bonds returned—is a formal charge of contempt by the House. Under Justice Letts' interpretation of the law this charge must be placed by the District Attorney's office before a grand jury.

Housing Heads Visit Projects In The Boston Area

Fair weather has resulted in employment reaching a peak of 2,000 men now working on Boston's four housing projects and indications are that this number will be increased, Francis X. Lane, Executive Director of the Boston Housing Authority, reported today following an official inspection tour by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and local and Federal officials.

The Mayor, in company of members of the Boston Housing Authority, and John L. Murray of Washington, Regional Construction Advisor for New England in the U. S. Housing Authority, visited the four projects and then had luncheon at the Hotel Statler.

The Mayor and Mr. Murray expressed themselves as gratified with the progress that is being made.

The group found that the inside walls of some of the buildings in Charlestown are ready to be plastered and that a few of them will be ready for occupancy in July. It now appears that the second to be finished will be the Lenox Street project in the South End. The South Boston project will be completed third, and the Mission Hill buildings in Roxbury will be last.

While visiting the Charlestown project, the Mayor and Director Lane with other members of the party viewed some of the surrounding areas and reported that they found conditions "very poor."

When the party reached the South Boston project, the children were emerging from the Michael J. Perkins School nearby for their noon recess and while Mayor Tobin was upstairs in the second floor construction booth some of the children crept up the stairs and peered in, exclaiming: "There he is!" When the Mayor came down the stairs a group of about 75 of the pupils lustily cheered and waved at him.

Contracts Are Awarded For Removal of Hulks

The Executive Council today approved a $3,000 contract for removal of three abandoned hulks at the Meridian Street bridge in East Boston. The contract was effected by the State Department of Public Works with Nicholas L. Powers whose price was $5,100 less than the next lowest bid submitted in competitive bidding.

Nautical Cadets Called Aboard Ship

Successful applicants for admission to the Massachusetts Nautical School, selected as the result of a recent examination, are today being notified to report aboard the schoolship Nantucket on April 17, to start an intensive two-year course of instruction in navigation, seamanship, marine and electrical engineering. About 30 new cadets will be added when the term opens, bringing the complement of the Nantucket up to capacity of 118.

The annual cruise, due to start May 11, will be restricted to waters of the western hemisphere this year. The itinerary will be: Gloucester, Mass.; Washington; Norfolk, Va.; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; San Juan; Puerto Rico; La Guayra, Venezuela; Cristobal, C. Z.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Havana; Norfolk; East Lamoine, Maine; Glencove, N. Y.; Fall River and Cataumet, Mass., and Boston, where the Nantucket will be due Sept. 23. The cruise this year will be 8,985 miles, and about 2,000 to 3,000 miles will be under sail, the Nantucket being a bark-rigged vessel with steam power. Capt. Clarence A. Abele, U. S. N., retired, is skipper.

Vice-Consul Takes Post

E. B. Boothby, who has been stationed at the British Consulate in Paris, is in Boston, to take over the duties of British Vice-Consul here, succeeding Francis B. A. Rundall, who held the post five years. Mr. Rundall has been transferred to Piraeus, Greece, and sails for his new post on the steamer Exeter, leaving New York next Saturday.

Log of the Port of Boston

Panama Represented

Alfred R. Shrigley, Jr., of Hingham, graduate of Harvard in the class of 1936 and now a senior in Boston University Law School, has been named honorary Vice-Consul in the six New England States for the Republic of Panama, with headquarters at 53 State Street, Boston. The post was held for several years by the late Alfred R. Shrigley, Sr.

Liner America Awaited

Boston will get a glimpse of the new United States liner America—largest merchant ship ever built in this country—in June. The 30,000 gross ton queen of the American merchant marine, which cost about $17,000,000, and has been building since Aug. 22, 1938, at Newport News, Va., is to have builders' trials off the Virginia Capes June 6, and is due at Boston June 12 for drydocking in the big South Boston drydock of the Navy. Official trials will follow, off Rockland, Maine, with Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, Boston trial skipper on the bridge. Capt. Giles Chester Stedman, appointed to be commander of the America, is a native of Quincy, now making his home in Yonkers, N. Y.

FSCC Aids Apples In N. H. Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has acquired 60,743 bushels of apples from 102 New Hampshire apple growers during the current season.

With the acquistion of these apples, chiefly McIntosh, at prices ranging from 55 to 85 cents a bushel, the threat of a surplus causing market prices to fall was removed, according to agricultural leaders. The price of apples worked up five cents a bushel.

While a few of the apples were distributed to needy persons in New Hampshire, the greater part of the 25 carloads were shipped to Boston and New Jersey.

HOWARD TEN PAY PLAN

It permits you to buy Howard Clothes and pay for them out of income. Open an account ... pay a little down over a ten week period and budget the balance in small weekly or twice monthly payments. You pay the one and only Howard cash price plus a dollar service fee.

Howard Show of the Week
Jack Teagarden
and his orchestra
W O R
6:30 Sunday Night

Come Once You'll Come Again . . .

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One Price Only
HOWARD SUITS TOPCOATS . . . TUXEDOS AND FULL DRESS . . .
$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE
No Charge for Alterations

Two million men buy Howard Clothes again and again! This is conclusive evidence that men are interested in wearing just the kind of clothes we are interested in making. We, as manufacturers and retailers . . . selling our product direct to the wearer, produce clothes of absolute dependability. We realize the importance of style smartness. We have a conviction that economy without sacrifice of quality counts a great deal. We have a real respect for your confidence in us.

If you feel as we do . . . then you ought to come in and at least try on a Howard suit or coat. We could tell you about the excellence of our all-wool, laboratory tested and approved fabrics . . . about our skilled Union tailors . . . about our service . . . but, after all, what you find out for yourself is what actually counts. Why not come to Howard tomorrow?

Union Label in Every Garment

Howard Topcoats They're great . . . just the right weight for Spring. Available in every conceivable model in a wide variety of new fabric patterns and colors. All one price, $22.50.

Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. **Boston** . . . 605 Washington St. 342 Washington St. • **Worcester** . . . 104 Front St. **Providence** . . . 200 Weybosset St. • **Syracuse** . . . 325 South Salina St. • **Pittsburgh** . . . 233 Fifth Ave. **Chicago** . . . 220 South State St. 6345 South Halsted Street

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 17 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2821 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 254 East Fordham Rd. • **Brooklyn** . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. **Ridgewood** 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • **Jamaica** . . . 165-18 Jamaica Ave. **Newark** . . 82 Market St. • **Jersey City** . . . 320 Central Ave.

New Films in Prospect for Boston—Concert of Early Music

Program Changes Promised For All First-Run Houses

A full list of new films is promised this week for movie-goers, with a change of bill in prospect at each of the first-run houses.

Beginning today at the Fine Arts, the feature film will be "Ultimatum," a French production, with Eric von Stroheim and Dita Parlo heading the cast. The setting for the story is the Austro-Serbian border, and the time is the period between the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the outbreak of war in August, 1914. The film, it seems, is concerned not with the war itself but with its effect upon a Serbian army officer, his Austrian wife, and their mutual Austrian friend.

Robert Wiene directed, and the players include Bernard Lancret, Abel Jacquin, Georges Rollin, Marcel Andre, and Aimos.

The balance of the program includes "March of Time," the Vatican issue; the French pianist, Alfred Cortot, in "The Children's Corner" by Debussy; and newsreels.

* * *

'It's a Date'

A new Deanna Durbin picture, "It's a Date," comes to the Keith Memorial Thursday in a double bill which includes "Viva Cisco Kid" as the second picture.

Miss Durbin has the role of the daughter of an actress. The two, it appears, are offered the same role in a Broadway show, and there are various other complications, but eventually all of the difficulties are straightened out. There are four songs for Miss Durbin—"Ave Maria," Musetta's Song from La Bohème, "Loch Lomond," and "Love Is All"—and there are a couple of Hawaiian numbers for Harry Owens and his Royal Hawaiians. Among the players are Kay Francis, Walter Pidgeon, Eugene Pallette, Lewis Howard, Samuel S. Hinds, Cissie Loftus Fritz Feld, S. Z. Sakall, and Henry Stephenson.

The second feature, "Viva Cisco Kid," it is said, finds the outlaw chased by a posse, accused of murder, trapped in a mine cave-in, and apparently killed, all in the name of romance. Cesar Romero has the part. Jean Rogers and Chris-Pin Martin are in the cast.

Ilka Chase has another Vyvyan Donner fashion forecast in the program.

* * *

'It All Came True'

Ann Sheridan, Jeffrey Lynn, and Humphrey Bogart head the cast of "It All Came True," feature film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story, which derives from Louis Bromfield, is concerned with a group of people in a New York boarding house and the change that is brought when a gangster decides to use the place as a hideout. In the supporting roles are Zasu Pitts, Una O'Connor, John Litel, Jessie Busley, and Felix Bressart. Miss Sheridan sings a number of songs.

The companion film, "Adventure in Diamonds," seems to have a story set against the background of the South African diamond mining country, about jewels marked for theft by an adventuress and defended by a British officer. George Brent and Isa Miranda head the cast.

* * *

'The Blue Bird'

At the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday the program will include "The Blue Bird," with Shirley Temple, and "Charlie Chan in Panama," with Sidney Toler again as the detective.

"The Blue Bird" has been photographed in Technicolor. The screen play, deriving from Maurice Maeterlinck, was prepared by Ernest Pascal, and the film was directed by Walter Lang. Among the players to be seen with Miss Temple are Spring Byington, Nigel Bruce, Gale Sondergaard, Eddie Collins, Sybil Jason, Jessie Ralph, Helen Ericson, Johnny Russell, Laura Hope Crews, Cecelia Loftus, Al Shean, and Gene Reynolds. The scenes include the Flaming Forest, the Land of Children Yet to Be, the Land of the Past, the Hurricane, the Floating Palace, the House of Luxury, and the Realm of the Future.

"Charlie Chan in Panama," which continues the adventures of the sleuth, finds Kane Richmond and Jean Rogers among the players.

* * *

'Strange Cargo'

"Strange Cargo," which comes Thursday to the State and Orpheum, seems to be a sentimental "inspirational" film of the "Servant in the House" type, based on Richard Sale's novel, "Not Too Narrow, Not Too Deep." There is something about a mysterious stranger who helps fellow convicts in an unexplained way. The players are Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, Ian Hunter, Peter Lorre, and Paul Lukas.

The second feature will be "And One Was Beautiful," about two sisters in love with the same man. One of them, it appears, permits him to be convicted for a crime which she has committed, and the other seeks to aid him. Jean Muir, Laraine Day, and Robert Cummings are in the cast.

* * *

Vaudeville and Films

Benny Ross, comedian, with Maxine Stone, dancer, as his partner will be found on the vaudeville bill at the Keith Boston beginning Thursday. Johnny Burke, described as a doughboy comic, shares the top billing with them in a program which includes the Four Franks with songs and dances; Eddie, Jack, and Betty, with a roller skating act; and the Vanderbilt Boys in acrobatics.

On the screen will be "They Came by Night," a mystery film with Will Fyffe and Phyllis Calvert in the cast; and "Murder on the Yukon," fourth in the series of Renfrew pictures.

* * *

At the Telepix

Beginning Friday at the Telepix the program will include "Miracles at Lourdes," story of the Roman Catholic shrine in France, two prize-winning cartoons, "Peace on Earth" and "Confederate Honey"; "Tannhäuser" music by Frederick Feher and the National Philharmonic Orchestra; "Copenhagen, Denmark," travelogue; Grouch Club comedy, "No Parking"; operations of the F. B. I.; sports subjects; and newsreels.

* * *

At the South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday includes "Northward Ho," the story of the preparations behind the filming of "Northwest Passage"; two travel films, on Alaska and Morocco; Pete Smith's "Maintain the Right," a salute to the Royal Canadian Mounties; two color cartoons; "Roughhouse Fiesta," concerning wrestling; Ray Whitley's Cowboy Quintet; Three Stooges Comedy; and newsreels.

* * *

At the Exeter

Pictures at the Exeter continuing through today are "The Saint's Double Trouble," with George Sanders; and "Little Old New York," with Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the pictures will be: "The Earl of Chicago," with Robert Montgomery; and "Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell, Edna Best, and Freddie Bartholomew.

Eric von Stroheim and Bernard Lancret

In "Ultimatum," French film opening today at the Fine Arts

20th Century-Fox

Johnny Russell and Shirley Temple

In "The Blue Bird," coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway

© RKO

Freddie Bartholomew

In "Swiss Family Robinson," coming Thursday to the Exeter.

News of the Stage

The Playwrights' Company announces that approximately 500,000 persons have paid $1,000,000 to see Katharine Cornell in S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy," now playing a two-week return engagement at the Grand Opera House, Chicago. The play concluded its first year on March 30, in Columbus, Ohio. Whether "No Time for Comedy" has set a new box office high or not, the Playwrights do not aver, but they claim that it is the first of Mr. Behrman's plays to reach the million-dollar class.

* * *

Two World's Fair Items: Gae Foster and Floyd Zimmerman have been signed by Billy Rose to work upon this year's "Aquacade," respectively, as dance director and choregrapher. Miss Foster joins the Rose production staff through courtesy of the Roxy Theater, where she has been putting on the stage entertainments for seven years. Mr. Zimmerman worked out the water ballets for both the Great Lakes Exposition and last year's Fair in New York. The other item concerns Michael Todd, whose extensive World's Fair operations will be represented, so far as the newspapers are concerned, by Bill Doll, who has been advance publicity man for Mr. Todd's "Hot Mikado," this season. Among other things, Mr. Todd will set up a dark room for visiting and local photographers.

New York Opening

"Lights Out in Europe!" full-length film reviewing war conditions abroad, will open at the Little Carnegie Playhouse on Saturday, April 13. Directed by Herbert Kline, who made "Crisis," a similar film, "Lights Out in Europe!" was filmed in England, Poland and on the Western Front during the late summer and early fall of 1939. Mr. Kline's production crew included Alexander Hackenschmied, the Czech cameraman who photographed "Crisis"; Peter Mayer, formerly with Pathé News; and Ross Harvan Kline as production manager. James Hilton wrote the narrative commentary for the film, which is spoken from the screen by Fredric March. The accompanying musical score is by Werner Janssen.

American Paintings Shown at Pittsfield

Pittsfield, Mass.

An exhibition of contemporary American paintings lent by the Walker Galleries of New York City will be shown at the Berkshire Museum during April. The collection consists of canvases by American artists such as John Steuart Curry, Doris Lee, Alexander James, Luigi Lucioni, and Hobson Pittman, and examples by younger and lesser known men who within the last few years have gained public recognition.

The variety of talents thus represented gives a cross-section of the types of painting current in the United States. Portraits; landscapes of as different localities as Kansas, New England, and Alaska; still-lifes, and genre scenes dealing with carnivals, refugees, and horse races attest to the multiplicity of subject matter and interests.

* * *

A richly textured self-portrait by George Grosz, the celebrated German artist who has recently become an American citizen, is an excellent example of his latest manner, in which he abandons his linear style with pen and pencil and his bitter commentaries on life for solidly painted figure pieces and still lifes in oils.

In contrast is the self-portrait by Theodore Czebotar, a young artist born in Wisconsin of Polish parents, who had his first exhibition two years ago. The paint is applied thinly and the outlines are soft, so that the form seems to emerge from the background. A finely painted head of a boy by Alexander James is sensitive and sympathetic, and a study of a head by Richard Blow, entitled "Dusk," with dull metallic colors and interesting structure is original in conception.

Among the landscapes are a dramatic sunrise over a typical Kansas scene by John Steuart Curry, a meticulously painted view of Juneau in Alaska by Marianne Appel, and "Storm over the Lake" by Molly Luce. Luigi Lucioni has contributed one of his sleekly painted still-lifes, emphasizing contrasts in texture; Blanchard Gummo of the younger group, a "Still-life with coffee mill," showing an original color sense and a feeling for essential form.

* * *

Characteristic phases of American life are presented by another group of paintings which includes "Carnival," by Paul Lewis Clemens; "Spring in Bleeker Street" by Andree Ruellan; "Quiet Evening," by Daniel Celentano, a glimpse of an Italian-American family at home, and "Two Year Olds," by Lee Townsend.

Water colors of Berkshire county scenes by Arthur K. D. Healy will be on view at the Museum concurrently with the American paintings. An architect by profession, Mr. Healy is a member of the American Water Color Society, and has exhibited in New York and elsewhere.

'The Dome' Now On Shawn Program

On the second night of the Shawn Group's farewell engagement at Symphony Hall, May 6 and 7, Ted Shawn will present for the first time in Boston his latest full-length composition called "The Dome," after Shelley's lines from "Adonais":

> Life, like a dome of many-colored glass,
> Stains the white radiance of Eternity.

This work is made up of a series of divertissements, using dances recently composed and those that have been favorites with Shawn's public during the eight years' existence of his Ensemble of Men Dancers, a choregraphic summing up, as it were, of this particular phase of his career.

On the opening night, "Dance of the Ages: An Elemental Rhythmus in Four Movements" first shown to Boston audiences last March, will be presented. Each of the four sections represents an elemental movement quality paralleled to a stage of development in human society, done by the group, with Shawn as the archetype in a solo role. Thus: Fire typifies Man at a plane of Tribal Culture, with Shawn as the Shaman; Water assumes the level of the City-State, Shawn the Poet-Philosopher; Earth exemplifies Democracy, Shawn satirizing the Demagogue - Orator - Statesman; and Air portends a realm "Beyond Democracy," its archetype the Creative Artist. **M. L.**

'Suspect' and Miss Lord

By John D. Beaufort

New York

For the second time in as many weeks, a mystery-horror drama by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham has come to town. The latest effort by the authors of the highly successful "Ladies in Retirement" is called "Suspect" and it was introduced by Douglas MacLean and Arthur J. Beckhard at the Playhouse last evening, with Pauline Lord in the starring role. "Suspect" deals with the effect of a crime committed 20 years before the curtain rises, the sordid details of which are revealed through the efforts of a publisher who covered the case during his reporting days.

As the Messrs. Percy and Denham have already proved, there is more to a mystery drama than a skeleton rattling in the closet. Unfortunately, in the case of "Suspect," it is not the skeleton but the play which does most of the rattling. Pauline Lord plays the part of the murderess, a certain Mrs. Smith, once tried under another name by Scottish law for the ax murder of her father and stepmother, a crime for which she received the dubious acquittal of "not proven."

* * *

Miss Lord plays the role in a distraught manner which has its frightening moments. But like the verdict which freed while it did not clear her, "Suspect" proves a negative sort of play. The action achieves its greatest tension and, therefore, delivers its most powerful dramatic punches at the end of the second act, when the publisher has tortured the murderess with his knowledge of her guilt, and again at the completely terrifying climax. But the amount of exposition used to approach these climaxes is tedious.

The situation which opens the closet door on the grim events of the past is the impending marriage of Mrs. Smith's son, Robert, to Janet Rendle, a doctor's daughter. To the Smith home in Polcurn, Cornwall, come Sir Hugo and Lady Const and Dr. Rendle to meet the young man and his mother. Sir Hugo, the publisher who never forgets a face, slowly and tortuously recalls the incidents of the past until Mrs. Smith is trapped into a confession. While apparently not the true story, this satisfied the authors and brings "Suspect" to an end which probably should not be revealed but which, as I have said, is pretty terrifying.

* * *

Arthur J. Beckhard's direction has not tightened up a loose script. Aside from Miss Lord, the best acting of the evening is done by Frederic Worlock as Sir Hugo. Mr. Worlock is able to invest the publisher with the authority and the impartiality of a man who must perform a highly unpleasant task and still remain a sympathetic character. Certainly he is the only agreeable person in the play. Grayce Hampton contributes a grim portrait of Goudie MacIntyre, the Smith family retainer who turns out to have figured prominently in the past events. The acting of the other roles is negligible but perhaps that is not entirely the fault of the players.

An old play, based, it is said, upon a combination of two famous cases, "Suspect" has been brought up to date with black-out draperies. It is still not a good play. The theme of the plot is confused, the main character inspires not sympathy but revulsion, and the ending is both inconclusive and, by its implications, unsatisfactory.

Ernest Glover's single setting is probably adequate, though poor lighting has not shown it off to the best advantage. There is about the whole production an unfinished, hesitant quality. One cannot help feeling that "Suspect" should have been allowed to remain in the closet.

Ada and Henry Hensche

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Twentieth Century Club there will be on view through April 18 paintings by Ada Rayner Hensche and her husband, Henry Hensche.

These artists are exhibiting for the first time in Boston and their initial display makes a very fine impression, indeed. Their pictures show considerable kinship, and there is no doubt that they have worked together and progressed towards their most recent mode with some mutual influence and understanding.

Mr. Hensche's aptitudes are most noticeable in portraiture. He has made a number of likenesses in a thoughtful, painstaking manner employing the method of the naturalistic school. Form is developed through modeling in light and shade, and he manipulates the darks and lights with sensitive adjustment. Mrs. Hensche who signs her canvases, Adarayner, exhibits a number of still-lifes consisting of arrangements of flowers, vegetables, chinoiserie. Some show a conventional studio handling, although throughout she discloses a taste for varied and bright colors.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hensche emerge from the chiaroscuro method and go outdoors where they perceive color in the high key and multiple variations with which the Impressionists saw it. There is similarity in these landscapes of husband and wife. We note the gleaming sunlight, the colored shadows, the lovely hues which are transparent and lacquer-like. Both painters at this stage ignore detail for larger pattern, abandon strict bounding outlines for sheer broad indications of color areas. As a result there is something fanciful and illusory about these outdoor pictures which cancel out the meticulous practice of the earlier still-life and portraiture.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hensche have arrived at this high keyed and pure palette through a careful process of refinement, a gradual abandonment of seemingly irrelevant details. Insofar they represent one tendency in painting history today, in which artists rely entirely upon color gradations to achieve a sense of illumination, form, space, and atmosphere. It is a large responsibility to place upon one means of expression.

What is pre-eminent in the exhibition is a delight in performance, and a combined will to record a personal vision of things in the clearest and most communicative way. Both painters are articulate in the method they have chosen.

* * *

Gertrude Beals Bourne

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, there are to be shown through April 20 water colors of Hawaiian flowers painted by Gertrude Beals Bourne. These floral portraits were made during a recent visit to Honolulu.

Mrs. Bourne shows among her repertory, the startling shape of the Heliconia (Lobster Claws), charming yellow alma orchids, large purple pond lilies, large white night-blooming cereus. For the latter she sat up through the night during the time of opening of the blossom, which she painted at 6 a. m. There are white and yellow plumeria, orange hibiscus, anthuriums, white bird of paradise, apé, alamandas, and torch ginger.

Mrs. Bourne has done some typical landscapes, showing the lei makers preparing their garlands, Stevenson's grass hut among the monkey pod trees, and the extinguished volcano "Diamond Head."

Camille Girouard Guest Artist

Another program of unusual interest was given last night in the concert hall of the Women's City Club by the Boston Society of Early Music. The guest artist was Camille Girouard, baritone, and members of the Society of Ancient Instruments who participated were Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol, Albert Bernard, treble viol, Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba, and Gaston Dufresne, violone, with Putnam Aldrich in his accustomed place at the harpsichord.

* * *

The program opened with Eustache Du Caurroy's Second Fantasie for three viols, Thomas Morley's set of Fantasies for two viols, and Adrian Willaert's First Ricercar for three viols. These, as may be surmised, offered music intensely contrapuntal but charmingly clear in outline, according to the prevailing fashion in composition during the sixteenth century. The Morley Fantasies were especially arresting, the "Il Lamento" in particular catching the attention with its iterated downward progression of a fifth, taken in turn by each of the instruments. Messrs. Fedorowsky, Bernard, and Zighera gave beautiful performances.

For solo number, Mr. Zighera chose Johan Schenk's Fifth Sonata "L'Echo du Danube" for viola da gamba alone, comprising a Prelude, Gavotta, Area (Aria) and Giga. The Prelude made large demand upon the player's resources in sostenuto and revealed the deftness with which Mr. Zighera compasses difficult passages in bowing. The Giga also presented technical problems of amazing difficulty, which the player compassed with his usual ease, thereby winning the acclaim of the audience.

A pair of items for baritone, three viols, and harpsichord provided variety and contrast. The first was the Symphonic Sacra, "Hütet euch," by Heinrich Schütz, and the second, Franz Tunder's "O Jesu Dulcissime." Neither of these works is simple for a present-day singer or instrumentalist. The almost transparent texture in composition adds to the complications attendant upon performance. Mr. Girouard's voice was not sufficiently low in range to realize the Symphonia completely but the Tunder song, appealing in its tender import, was given a fine interpretation. The instrumentalists (Messrs. Aldrich, Fedorowsky, Bernard, and Zighera) were admirably one in purpose, and at the close of the group there was a demonstration from the audience.

* * *

Mr. Aldrich's harpsichord solos comprised the Sweelinck "Fantasia Chromatica" and two pieces by Froberger, "Plainte faite à Londres pour faire passer la mélancholie" and the "Mayerin" Variations. Mr. Aldrich has never chosen more interesting material for his instrument. The difficulties to be surmounted were many, especially in the "Fantasia Chromatica," which he played with expertness, and which by virtue of its brilliance might better, perhaps, have been placed at the close of the group. The "Plainte" provided his listeners with an excellent opportunity to hear the harpsichord in a work on the more somber and less tinkling type, demanding a technique in performance rather different from that of the more brilliant works. If Mr. Aldrich slipped occasionally in his fingering, one easily forgave him. The audience would gladly have heard an encore.

The program closed with Couperin's Second Suite for viola da gamba and harpsichord and Four Dances for four viols and harpsichord by Valentin Hausmann.

The finesse displayed by Messrs. Zighera and Aldrich in the performance of the Suite roused the audience to another enthusiastic demonstration, and the captivating dances were followed by a short encore of equal charm. An evening of rare musical enjoyment.

G. M. S.

'Suspect'

Play in three acts by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham. Directed by Arthur J. Beckhard with a setting by Ernest Glover. Presented by Douglas MacLean and Mr. Beckhard at the Playhouse, beginning on April 9, with the following cast:

Robert Smith	Barton Hepburn
Janet Rendle	Jane Lauren
Goudie MacIntyre	Grayce Hampton
Mrs. Smith	Pauline Lord
Dr. Rendle	Wallis Clark
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Lower Mortgage Rates and Higher Standard of Housing Are Held Essential

High Interest Found Bar To Cheap Houses

That low-cost housing for the Nation's small-income families depends far less on continued governmental grants and subsidies than in cutting interest rates on construction is the conclusion drawn by the National Electrical Contractors Association following a Nation-wide survey.

The Association Housing Committee's study indicates that there is little likelihood of a substantial volume of low-cost housing until construction loan rates are cut to 2½ per cent. Such a reduction, according to J. Norman Pierce, Chairman of the Committee, "would by no means have a disastrous effect on the property financing structure but eventually would prove a boon to building."

Interest Cut Likely

He referred to the Federal Housing Administration's war on high rates for building money as necessitating reductions in construction loan rates. He anticipated a further reduction in FHA rates for homes mortgages from 4½ to 4 per cent this summer.

The Committee Chairman pointed out that more than 35 cents of the homeowner's dollar invested in a $2,500 home on a 20-year loan at 5½ per cent goes for interest charges. With the same loan rate cut to 2½ per cent, he said, the home buyer pays less than 20 cents on the dollar for interest costs. The 2½ per cent rate, he added, is right in keeping with what other types of borrowers are paying today.

"On a $2,500 house with a $2,250 loan for 20 years at 5½ per cent, interest and charges total $1,615.20. Reducing the rate to 4½ per cent, the interest and charges total only $1,317.60. A 1 per cent cut in interest means reducing interest charges 23 per cent. Any prospective cut in labor and materials cost would be insignificant compared to this saving," the Committee pointed out.

Rate Held Too High

The report continued: "Building money always has come high in this country. It has been a blind spot in our financial perspective. The historical reason was that land speculation, and generally rising land values, created vast funds of credit out of which building was largely financed at a time when this country was in a stage of rapid settlement and fast-growing population. That era has passed but its financial "hangover" remains in the form of interest charges on home buying that are actually grotesque in comparison to interest rates in other fields of investment."

Mr. Pierce said the Committee's study showed that one of the great weaknesses in the building picture today is the fact that home buyers do not appreciate the large interest burden they assume when they buy a house. To this one fact can be traced a large amount of foreclosure troubles, he said.

How to Build a Home in Nine Hours

Walpole exhibit house photos show orderly erection of woodworker's summer home of three rooms from 8 a. m. laying of floor sections to final 5 p. m. completion. The order reads floors, walls, partitions, roof, porch and finished house.

Housing Hints Radiocast For Aid to Owners

Families intending to improve or build their homes can tune in on a wealth of building information every Sunday at 2 p. m., on CBS, for a coast-to-coast radiocast of some of the things that everyone should know to get the most for his money.

The program, sponsored by the United States Department of Education, will inform the family of housing services by loaning agencies and trace the historical rise of the diversified housing of today. The radiocast started March 24 and continues through April, May and June with the following discussions:

April 14, Hurdles in housing; April 21, Houses that Jerry built; April 28, Battling for better housing; May 5, Doing something about the laws; May 12, Mass production of houses; May 19, Building restrictions, advantages and disadvantages; May 26, Federal housing experiments; June 2, Co-operation with the industry; June 9, Tour of slum clearance projects; June 16, How the Government helps.

The Government has also authorized publication of a bulletin entitled "Roof over America," which is designed to give Americans straightforward facts about housing, focusing attention upon building costs, modernizing of old properties, making home ownership easier, safeguarding the investment, and checking on building codes.

Walpole Woodworkers Found Silver Lining

In Walpole, Mass., there is a business that not only thrives on adversity but seems to depend upon it as a stimulus to progressive action.

If there had been no business depression, there probably would have been no Walpole Woodworkers. Out of the New England hurricane came the Woodworkers idea of developing a new program of activity for the employment of some 20 to 30 men, namely, the designing and building of summer homes that can be put up in a day at a cost of less than $1,000.

Philip Allen, businessman of the town, did not organize the Walpole Woodworkers because he wanted to make money. On the contrary, back in 1932 there were many Walpole citizens walking the pavements looking for work and Mr. Allen decided to do something about it.

Cedar Fences

Wealthy families, in spite of the depression, were buying cedar fences. There were lots of cedar trees in Walpole. So Mr. Allen organized the Walpole Woodworkers as a private unemployment relief project to build cedar fences.

Then came the hurricane of September, 1938. Trees were felled all over town. Thousands of feet of good timber was virtually going to waste. Mr. Allen saw an opportunity to get wood cheap and to go into the summer home-building business. From this came the local idea of prefabrication through which three to five-room summer houses are started right after breakfast and finished about the time the 5 o'clock local pulls into Walpole.

The summer home is not a portable building in the strictest meaning of the word, although it is possible to take the building apart and transport it if necessary. But portable buildings are generally thought of as flimsy affairs, whereas the Woodworkers make solid structures that can be easily heated and placed on solid masonry foundations if desired. The speed with which they are put up rather belies the soundness of construction, which is evident in all the buildings of this establishment.

Permanent Houses

Architecturally, the homes are better than the general run of summer structures, roofs are permanent, and they are put up simply and economically, utilizing some 1,000,000 feet of pine dropped in the Woodworkers' backyard by the big wind of 1938.

Lately, the Woodworkers have put in a sawmill and cut up much of the town's fallen timber. The business also produces guest houses of one room, studio houses, and one-room cabins for overnight camping places of a type that should raise rather than lower the tone of communities. There is also an increasing demand for skating houses to be placed in the woods alongside ponds and lakes that are far removed from other types of shelter.

Costs for the three-room cottages, including a sizable living room, kitchen and bedroom range from $595 to $675. They can be set up within 25 miles of Boston for $20 to $25.

Heating Plants Need Spring House-Cleaning

The heating plant should be included in the spring house-cleaning program.

The moisture in basements which results from April showers may cause damage to soot-lined heating surfaces. Soot, especially when moist, has a corrosive tendency.

The annual Spring cleaning of the plant, coming at the end of the heating season, should include a thorough cleaning of the firebox and flues, cleaning and removal of the smokepipe, greasing the edges of all doors, checking and oiling of all draft controls, and cleaning and flushing out of the oil tank. This process may eliminate the necessity for costly repairs next Fall, according to Federal Housing Administration officials.

Building Costs Declared Rising

Are building costs going up?

The Home Loan Bank Review in Washington today will say that they are. Ever since June, 1939, costs of building materials have been rising to the point where the average six-room house located in Boston, for instance, costs $6,490 as of April 1, compared with $6,286 last June.

In March, 1938, the $6,490 home of today would have cost $6,191. In March, 1936, the same house was priced for $5,717, according to the Review.

Costs in Boston are not compared with costs in other cities because of local conditions, and the different types of construction in various parts of the country. The best criterion of rising building costs is thus obtained by comparative figures within the city itself.

But what does the average homeowner buy in Boston? The typical house has a living room, dining room, kitchen and lavatory on the first floor, three bedrooms and a bath on the second. Exterior is wide-board siding with brick and stucco as features of design.

Best quality materials and workmanship are used throughout. It includes all fundamental structural elements, an attached one-car garage, an unfinished cellar, an unfinished attic, a fireplace, essential heating, plumbing and electric wiring equipment and complete insulation. It does not include wallpaper nor other wall nor ceiling finish on interior plastered surface, lighting fixtures, refrigerators, water heaters, ranges, screens, weather stripping, nor window shades.

Reported costs include, in addition to material and labor costs, compensation insurance, an allowance for contractor's overhead and transportation of materials, plus 10 per cent for builder's profit. Reported costs do not include the cost of land nor of surveying the land, the cost of planting the lot, nor of providing walks and driveways; they do not include architect's fee, costs of building permit, financing charges, nor sales costs.

In figuring costs, current prices on the same building materials list are obtained every three months from the same dealers, and current wage rates are obtained from the same reputable contractors and operative builders.

City Dweller Best Prospect To Buy Farm

Three out of every four persons thinking of buying farms are city dwellers and five sixths of these city dwellers plan to make full or partial use of the soil for productive purposes, according to a survey by Homeland Foundation, Inc., of New York City.

Covering a cross section of 20,000 salable properties and some 50,000 prospective buyers from coast to coast, the study revealed that the average city dweller wanted a small farm at a bargain price of around $2,000. One out of every six prospective buyers thought solely in terms of a recreational summer home.

Cautious negotiation rather than a romantic approach to farm purchases was urged by brokers who advised buyers not to read into farm advertisements "values that are not there." In other words, "don't expect a 25-acre farm for $800 to be located on a state highway and have electricity and other modern equipment unless the advertisement specifically states the case.

A majority of farm sales last year amounted to $2,000 or less, the survey showed. Land prices varied, but the average price for good plowed land, unimproved, was from $47 to $109 an acre. Families buying land were about 26 per cent young couples and 28 per cent were elderly persons intending to do light farming on a homestead basis. The remainder were middle-aged couples with children to help do the farming.

Because heavy down payments frequently are considered an obstacle to farm purchases it was considered particularly interesting by brokers that most of the sales brought as much as 25 per cent down payments. Three fourths of the brokers said they received one fourth of the price in spot payments.

Hall Lighting

A small bowl of diffusing glass is a good type of light for the hall. It may be recessed in the ceiling and, in the small-sized hall, will create an impression of spaciousness. This kind of light is better than a fixture having either opaque or clear-glass panels. Lights for the hall above the stairs should illuminate all of the steps.

Architects Launch Campaign For Higher Standard of Design

A nation-wide movement to raise the standards of design and construction of homes costing not more than $5,000, and to carry these improved standards into the building of small summer homes, has been launched by the American Institute of Architects in cooperation with the Producers' Councils, a national organization of building material manufacturers.

Primary object of the campaign is to eliminate the risks that have caused widespread financial distress among homeowners in the lower income brackets, according to Edwin Bergstrom, President of the Institute. An all-exclusive building service designed to protect the small homeowner will be extended to every locality in the United States.

Thousands of homes refinanced by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and saved for the original owners, were said by Mr. Bergstrom to have been so badly planned and equipped that they did not afford a reasonable security, even for the readjusted loans, and that it had been necessary to spend large sums for reconditioning to provide the needed security.

From the Home Loan experiment has come the conviction that incompetent architectural services and poor supervision of construction is one of the major reasons for the distress of homeowners. And that applies to the small homeowner in the rural districts where the H. O. L. C. has rescued hundreds of families from threatened foreclosures.

Said Mr. Bergstrom: "The Institute and the Council will try to co-operate with governmental bureaus and national associations interested in the financing and building of small houses and to forward co-operative programs to bring about the objectives of the joint endeavor. It is hoped that other agencies and associations and the building industry in general will participate."

A central agency committee has been organized to direct the work. The Institute is represented by N. Max Dunning of Washington, D. C., and Prof. Charles W. Killam of Harvard University, with Charles T. Ingham of Pittsburgh as alternate. The Council is represented by Russell G. Creviston of Chicago and James W. Follin of New York. The Bank Board representative is Donald H. McNeal, technical director of the Board.

Carisbrooke Offers Unique Features

Carisbrooke, located in the Wellesley Farms section of the Town of Wellesley, is a carefully restricted development that offers the type of country living close to the city that the intown businessman wants for all-year-round purposes.

Building lots in this section, reached from the Worcester Turnpike via Glen Road, command a view of a portion of the Charles River Valley above Riverside and are less than 30 minutes' commuting distance from Boston by railroad or automobile.

Intelligently supervised landscaping, accessibility, well-planned sites, large lots and highly restricted dwellings are Carisbrooke's contribution to country living of the type that the well-to-do family desires. Lots range from one-half to one acre. Some of the finest schools are within a radius of six miles.

The property is owned and managed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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WELLESLEY HILLS—Cor. Livermore Garden (East) and Linden Sts.—6 rooms, basement playroom. $9500, $1500 down. Balance as rent. Near trans. and schools. Open for inspection.
WINTHROP CENTRE—2500 ft. house lot—nice location. Sell for $350 cash.
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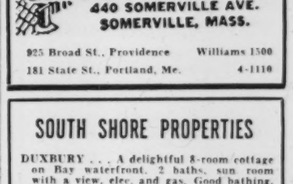
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Crossword Quiz Answers

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U		A	N	O	A		A	U	D	E		B
T	B		D	U	R	A	N	G	O		M	O
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Open Spaces of Shore and Hill Blend Their Lure in Spring's New Symphony

Vermont Hill Estate Suits Writer for Year-Round Stay

Frederic F. Van de Water and his wife, Althea, live on a hilltop in Dummerston, Vt. They made the leap from New York City's apartment house rows to the Green Mountains for summer recreation; but they liked their mellowed Yankee homestead so well, they now live there all the year round.

The Van de Waters found their home only after looking through several hundred so-called New England farmhouses. Their trials in home-seeking were no different from yours and mine, but their reward, found in the gold of New England sunsets and a wealth of privacy and natural beauty, was worth the travail, so they say. But let Mr. Van de Water tell about his home after his own fashion. In his book entitled "A Home In The Country," he says:

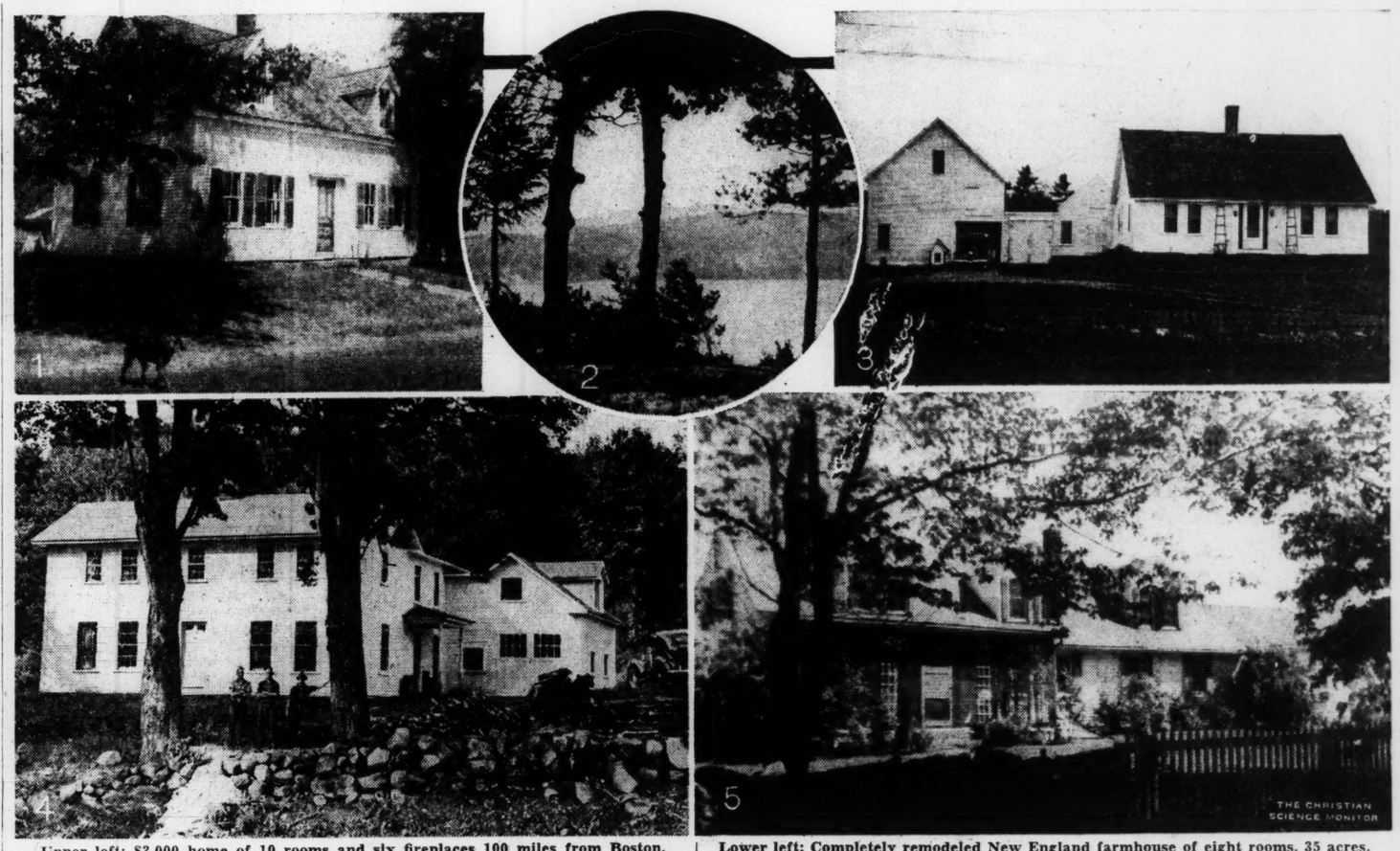
"When you come to our house, you turn off the Putney road and take a lane that runs a quarter mile through woods and then reverses itself and climbs along the shoulder of a hillside meadow to the crooked locusts of our dooryard.

"Beyond our dooryard, the land goes up in two long slopes that are the first and second mowings to where a fence and a gate hold back more woods. If you tramp through these, you will pass the cellar hole of the first owner's dwelling; and if your wind is better than most guests; you will reach at last our hill's bald crest. Rock ledges thrust themselves through the scant grass, and on a summer's day, the wind that always blows here brings you infinite combinations of the sun-distilled scents of tansy and catnip and pine.

"You can see the white oblong of our house far down the slope to the South, and the river and the hills beyond. Eastward, Monadnock lifts like a soberer Fujiyama beyond the Connecticut. To the north are the uplands of eastern Vermont and far-away dusky hills, while in the west the mountains go up to the peaks of Haystack and Stratton, each succeeding range bluer than the last.

"There is a forested valley at your feet. This is our forest too, and you may go down through its aromatic silence, past the nest of the red-tailed hawk, past the giant boulder crowned by a hemlock and a gray birch, to the brook that is wholly ours, since it is born on our land, and thence again to the turn in our road. By then, you will have seen most of our 180 acres and far views of portions of three states besides, and probably will have no breath remaining with which to tell Althea and me how beautiful our home is.

". . . To our neighbors, we are just the city folks who bought the old Charley Wilson place. We are more . . and worse . . than that. We are the land-hungry couple who devoted themselves, their lives and fortunes to an ancient farmhouse and its shaggy hillsides. We are votaries dedicated to service in a New England temple with white walls and green blinds. . . ."



Upper left: $3,000 home of 10 rooms and six fireplaces 100 miles from Boston. Oval: This view of Newfound Lake from Hillcrest Development of Bridgewater, N. H., is what the summer buyer wants. Upper right: A $2,500 buy in center Strafford, N. H., seven rooms, nine acres. Lower left: Completely remodeled New England farmhouse of eight rooms, 35 acres, beautiful view on Newfound Lake hill for $6,500. Lower right: A summer home that appeals to family pocketbooks equal to outlay of some $15,000.

Own-Your-Own Summer Home Plan Outlined

Why pay $300 to rent a cottage for the summer when you can buy one at that rate and pay off the mortgage in seven years?

The Small Home Builders Year Book both asks and answers that question with a barrage of figures to show that a $2,000 summer camp or cottage can be bought without any added strain on the family budget through the Federal Housing Administration program.

To obtain a loan of this type, however, you must own your land first and then abide by stipulated building requirements that are not unreasonable, but guarantee sound construction. The chief requirement is that you have a steady income capable of meeting the payments as they come due.

Taxes and fire insurance will increase your monthly budget slightly, although taxes on summer properties are notably small. Since this is the lowest cost loan insured by the FHA, many bankers will not lend on these terms because the returns are too low. But it is worth while, the Year Book states, to inquire of nearby banks and lending institutions, since there appears to be no better way of owning your vacation home without a major cash investment.

The monthly FHA costs of mortgaging your vacation home are cited by the Year Book as follows:

Amt Borrowed	Monthly Payments Settled In 2yrs.	5 yrs.	7yrs.
$1,000	$30.65	19.50	14.73
$1,500	45.97	29.25	22.09
$2,000	61.29	39.01	29.46
$2,500	76.61	48.76	36.82

Disposal Systems For Summer Camps

Because of the difficulties encountered in providing for proper sewage disposal, many summer cottages, camps, and farm dwellings where additional toilet facilities are needed have not been improved by these additions, according to Federal Housing Administration officials.

A number of improved disposal systems are on the market today for houses that do not have city sewer connections but which operate with full efficiency.

'Live Maine Way' By Brown's Lodge

"Live the Maine Way" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by Brown's Sporting Lodge on Lake Kezar in Centre Lovell. It tells the storys of a delightful summer community offering a variety of summer home sites and places to rent for the season with all types of summer sports at close hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Severance today released their itinerary for the spring season, during which they can be consulted in various large cities regarding summer rentals and purchases. It is: New York City, April 3 to 10, Hotel Lexington; Hartford, Conn., April 11, Hotel Bond; Springfield, Mass., April 12, Hotel Highland; Boston, April 13 to 20, Hotel Kenmore.

Fluorescent Lighting

Lamps over dressing tables and bathroom mirrors sometimes throw out so much heat that that it is uncomfortable to remain close to them for long periods; because of this, fluorescent lighting is becoming more and more in use.

Fluorescent lighting is cool, permitting a higher level of illumination without a corresponding rise in temperature.

Lots for Sale Call Buyer to Country

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Weekly Feature

The roar of the sea, the indefinable charm of mellowed story-and-a-half cottages, sunsets viewed from a New England hilltop farmhouse that can be bought "for a song," the vigorous lapping of ice-freed lakes against shorelines that shelter the summer camp with its generous front porch . . . this is the spring symphony now rocking real estate circles along the rugged Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Florida.

From the village-dotted, sand-duned, wave-shocked lowlands of Cape Cod, Mass., to the lazy haze of the Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee, the march of winter-drugged city families towards the freedom of the seashore and wooded hilltop is on. Some are combing catalogues to find out if that inexpensive village home with an acre of land is still on the market. Others are looking for a simple, rustic camp "on a lake," while still others have not yet satisfied the universal urge to buy an $1,800 home with 100 acres and a view across "a dozen mountain ranges"; or was it only two?

If it's only $1,200 you have to spend, there are places available for that price, only don't expect too much. Take the farmhouse advertised in the Lake Sunapee region of New Hampshire, built about 1800. It is interesting and charming to the lover of old houses. Living room with large fireplace, long kitchen with brick oven and fireplace, parlor and two small rooms on the first floor, with large room on the second, provide plenty of living space. The living room is paneled on the fireplace side; water comes from a deep well; there are 20 acres in all and a delightful view of the lake and surrounding hills.

Vision Needed for "Fixing"

But don't think that this does not need "fixing." It needs as much as most houses in this price range, requiring considerable vision to see what can be done to it with some improvements and an eye for remodelling. Probably $1,000 more would do wonders for the place. Then you would have an authentic, old house, close to lake, railroad and main highway, within easy reach of toboggan and ski trails and an atmosphere of mellowed charm in the middle of well-balanced woodlands. Total price remodelled, $2,200.

This may be some family's "dream" house. It might prove another's "nightmare." That depends upon the ability to visualize possibilities inherent in such a home, plus the willingness to put in a bit of hard work and some funds, according to real estate men who have many homes of this type for sale. Not all of them are soundly built. Hence, it pays to patronize reliable brokers.

"It's only a shack," said one prospective home owner to an agent trying to sell him a hilltop home looking out over the White Mountains.

The broker admitted it looked like a shack. But it was priced at only $1,500. And what you can buy for $1,500 is usually more in the realm of "possibilities" than "actualities." Hence, when the real estate agent says you must "have vision" he is right. And in some instances, you must have another $1,000 to $3,000 to make the place livable.

'Shack' Genuine Colonial

The house referred to as a shack was a genuine two-and-a-half story colonial of the vintage of 1790. It had a large center chimney with six of the original fireplaces, pine floors and small pane windows with the old-fashioned, sliding shutters.

In the basement was a fireplace, most unusual in old homes, with a hearth of solid granite 36 inches wide by 95 inches long. To realize what a coat of paint and a few modern touches would do for this place required "vision" of the sort that few would-be home owners possess. It looked hopeless. Yet an expenditure of $500 to $1,000 would have made the "shack" with its magnificent view, an attractive, comfortable home. The foundation and framework were as solid as the day they were put in. And that is the most expensive part of any house.

Homes of this sort can be obtained in selected spots throughout New England and all along the Atlantic seaboard for prices in keeping with the average man's pocketbook. Yet, it takes something of an understanding of building materials and architectural finesse to protect yourself against real estate vendors who are taking advantage of depressed summer home markets in order to make money on worthless properties.

Exodus Leads Many Places

But the spring trek out of the soon-to-be "par-boiled" cities leads also into large summer estates and communities like Lake Hiawatha, just outside of New York City, where about seven years ago B. J. Kline carved a model summer home colony out of a strip of inconspicuous meadow land bordering on a lake nestled in the Orange Mountains. Homes in this development range from $1,195 to $3,000, the latter type being built for all-year-round living.

It leads, likewise, to seashore resorts such as Cape Cod, Atlantic City, Long Island, Norfolk and the many beach towns lining the shores of the Carolinas. It lures prospective summer home owners into the mountains that stretch all the way from Canada to Tennessee with a few spasmodic leaps from one range to another. It has developed low-cost home building along lines of prefabrication for summer cottage owners into big business.

The man of means is not left out of "bargain sales" in the current real estate era. Take the 330-acre estate with an elevation of 900 feet, standing on a hilltop 79 miles from Boston. With an unobstructed view of White Mountain ranges, the house of 10 rooms and a large attic recently cost the present owner $6,000 to landscape. In three years, the owner professes to have expended $55,000 on the property, yet it is now for sale at $22,000 or completely furnished for $25,000.

Altered Three Years Ago

The house is strictly colonial, constructed in 1797 with extensive alterations and additions made in 1939. The living room is hand-paneled, 20 by 17 feet. There is a pine-paneled library, five fireplaces, plenty of garage facilities, and a grass terrace enclosed by a field-stone wall to conform with the rustic dignity of early New England. It has two trout streams running through the property.

Summer places of similar value, outlook and seclusion can be purchased by the hundreds today. And even before the mud is out of country roads, would-be home owners will be looking for them, providing an amazing panorama of the spectacular transition from farming to recreation, seen in the hundreds of "for sale" signs dotting the eastern landscapes.

They are the heralds of an approaching era in which families by the thousands will own or rent "two homes," one in the city, the other in the country. The latter will range all the way from the crude log cabin or lake "shanty" to the $50,000 summer estate of the family that winters on Park Avenue, New York, or Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Modern Radiators

Happily for the home owner, the day is past when radiators have to be large stick-out-into-the-room affairs.

Now much smaller, the modern slender radiator can be tucked away between the uprights in the wall, and they will not protrude out into the room at all. Although as much as 40 per cent smaller, many of these slender-type radiators give quicker heat than those of bulky appearance.

'Treasure' Found In Remodeling

"Buried treasure" is being dug from run-down, obsolete buildings, both in the cities and the rural sections of eastern United States, according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Alert owners are literally finding bags of money in their backyards. But the real estate groups advise against getting out the shovels. For the treasure comes from remodelling old buildings, transforming them into attractive business-getting properties.

One New Jersey builder said that he found it more profitable to rehabilitate and market existing buildings than to build anew. In three years he has reconditioned and disposed of about 400 homes at prices satisfactory to him and his clients.

In Cleveland, surveys made by Edgar L. Ostendorf, past President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, show graphically the value of modernization in bringing building incomes back up to profitable levels.

Inspired by a study of buildings on a secondary street in his city, which showed rentals in recent years had depreciated as much as 62 per cent, Mr. Ostendorf traced the effects of modernization on another group of buildings along Cleveland's Euclid Avenue. He learned that after the buildings were remodeled, it changed the entire atmosphere of the neighborhood, and rentals commensurate with the high returns of the '20s were again realized.

SUMMER HOMES in the MONADNOCK REGION FOR SALE—FOR RENT
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For Season Rental. 9 bedrooms, 2 sleeping porches, 4 baths, 6 fireplaces, electricity, furnace, gas range. Beautifully furnished; high elevation, glorious views. $1000 season. Other rentals from $350 to $1200.
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With one of the very best preserved original antique interiors including fireplaces, paneling, wainscoting, old hardware, wide board floors, recessed, small pane windows, shutters, etc. 8 rooms, bath; master bedroom has toilet and lavatory; double breezeway with brick floor; modern heating system; electricity, town water; barn-garage, 2 acres; beautiful shrubbed and shaded lawns. In one of the State's few unspoiled Colonial villages. $7500. Many others. Write for catalogue.
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Of from 50 to 4200 acres. 1720 ft. above sea level! Magnificent view! 800 ft. shore frontage on good sized sand-beach lake! Colonial house, two fireplaces, beamed ceilings, two baths, electric lights, wide porches, garage and stable. Log cabin guest house. Child's play house. Chauffeur's cottage. Furnishings included. For dependable Real Estate information and free catalogue see
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To Let for Season
Ocean Front Splendid Location
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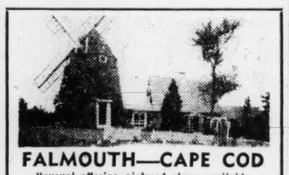
Nine rooms, two baths, attached garage. Entirely reconditioned. Excellent sewerage and water systems. Twelve acres of land—more if desired. Located in exclusive and restricted area on Bridgewater Hill, overlooking beautiful Newfound Lake, Bridgewater, New Hampshire. Eastward from house the view is of valleys, hills and sunrise. Westward from lookout shelter: distant hills, valleys, entire lake and sunset. Price sixty-five hundred dollars. Twenty-five hundred cash, balance five per cent mortgage, payable in ten years.

Cottage Lots at Lake
Cottage lots for sale at Lakedale, Eastern shore Newfound Lake, Route 3A, Bridgewater, N. H., with right of way to lake. Prices $500 to $1200, easy terms.
Information from owner:
ROBERT LAWRENCE WEER
12 Huntington Avenue, Boston Ken. 7728
or local representative
James R. Cook, Bridgewater, N. H.
Telephone Bristol 77-14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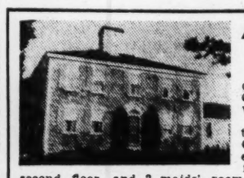
At East Harwich on Cape Cod Bordering Pleasant Bay
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Six acres of complete privacy and restful enjoyment in this quiet and quaint section of the Cape. Private beach, splendid tennis court, boat house, cozy little cottage for guests with living room, 3 bedrooms and bath, 3-car garage with chauffeur's room and shower and toilet.
Wonderful safe sailing and bathing, golf less than a mile at the famous Eastward-Ho Country Club.
The owner has commissioned us to offer this lovely place for sale at a price greatly less than his investment. Owner is also willing to lease for a reasonably long season to an approval tenant at a rental of $2,500 to include the upkeep of the property by his caretaker. For further particulars apply to
BENJAMIN C. TOWER, Realtor
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A unique co-operative service combining selected listings of reliable real estate brokers throughout Maine. If you plan to buy a summer or year-round residence in Maine, let us assist you by submitting advance suggestions carefully selected to meet your requirements.
Item-8767D. Beautiful 20A lakeside estate; lovely meadows; stately old pine grove; ideal place for family with small children, secluded locality for safe play and out-of-doors life. Near shopping center and good Boston-New York train service. Old Cape Cod farmhouse has all modern conveniences; also detached guest house. Price $16,000. Offer wanted.
Our 1940 booklet "What and Where to Buy in Maine" lists desirable seashore, lakeside or country estates and camp properties for sale at attractive prices. Send for copy. Address Realty Associates of Maine, Dept. M, 50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

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Furnished seashore cottage on Frenchman's Bay overlooking beautiful Bar Harbor hills. Lot of 60 by 400 feet. Good road and desirable neighbors. Write for details. Priced low at $1200, part terms if desired.
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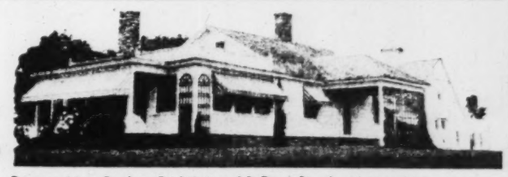
For Sale
Owner, Mrs. Parker R. Waite, 19 Frye St., Lewiston, Me.
Maine country home, twelve rooms, Cape Cod Colonial, located on Sabbathday Lake, New Gloucester, Maine; twenty (20) acres with seventeen hundred feet shore frontage, fine bathing beach with cabana and boathouse on beach; five fireplaces, oil burner in cellar with furnace heat, all electrical conveniences including continuous hot water; two-car garage, stable, coach house and overlook; attractive grounds with many evergreen and large old oak trees; three miles from Poland Springs and twenty miles north of Portland, Maine. Also —a tract of land of ninety acres with five thousand feet shore frontage on northeast side of Sabbathday Lake, New Gloucester, suitable for estate or development purposes.

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#101—Summer Estate in excellent condition for sale at reduced price to settle estate. Located on ridge with full view of Lake Kezar and White Mountains with fine shore front. Eight room Cottage with modern bath and 2 lavatories. Electricity. Completely furnished. Boat House with fireplace. 4 car garage.
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I am looking for a home in Maine. Please send me complete information.
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Rural and Urban Areas Vie for Interest of Seasonal Throng of Home Seekers

HomeBuilding Sets Fast Pace On Long Island

Long Island is one of the fastest growing residential communities in the world, with 250 operative building developments in three single counties putting up 20,000 houses since the inception of the Federal Housing Authority, the American Builder said today.

Setting out to put the "spotlight" on Long Island as illustrative of a spot where few of the restraints, restrictions and labor problems have been able to obtain a "stranglehold," the building editors found that home owners here have obtained their places at extremely low costs.

Rumors to the effect that low costs were obtained by monopolistic practices were refuted by the magazine, which stated that the sales volume on Long Island was largely due to putting into practice most of the latest techniques in building and land planning which are ruled out of other communities by obsolete building codes and labor resistance.

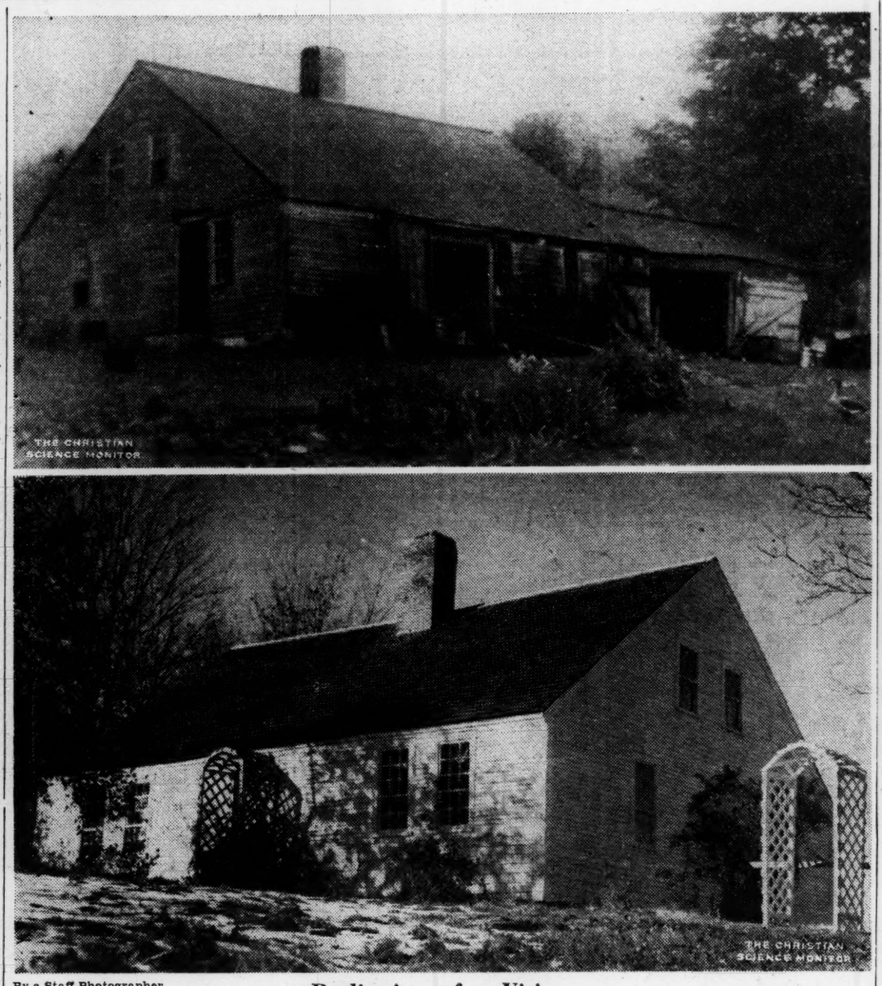
On Long Island, it was found that builders were quick to adopt new ideas and equally quick to pass resultant savings along to the buyers.

There are approximately 400 operative building projects in which more than 10 houses have been built on Long Island, the study indicated.

"Home building on Long Island is highly competitive," the report said. "Competition is keen enough all along the line to satisfy the most ardent exponent of 'free enterprise' as a factor in bringing about lower prices.

"Real estate taxes are reasonable. Building codes, while strict enough to protect the home owner, do not unduly interfere with the use of new products and methods. A high percentage of the Long Island builders have been in business for many years and are the sons and grandsons of successful builders.

"Of course Long Island builders have one of the largest, most prosperous metropolitan populations in the world to draw from. This enables them to achieve important economies through large-scale operations. Individual builders operating several developments frequently construct two, three and four hundred homes in a year.



By a Staff Photographer

Realization of a Vision

When the seeker of a potential home saw this place he started to "step on the gas." On further thought he purchased the property. This is what he did with it. 1. Before. 2. After rejuvenation.

Haskel, Marblehead

All Country Joys in an Urban Setting

Royal Barry Wills designed this country home in Milton, Mass., for Mrs. J. Edward Brooks.

Many 'Unabandoned' Farms Also Good Buys

On Top of the Building News

Don't think of so-called "abandoned" farms in New England as covering the entire field of low-cost summer homes. Abandoned farms are plentiful, relics of a heyday of former flourishing farms and villages, but they constitute only a single class of "for-sale" properties.

Real estate men are growing more and more wary of the term "abandoned," since they have hundreds of occupied farms and farms that are only recently vacated for various purposes, that are low cost, but not "abandoned."

Abandoned farms have usually been completely idle for 15 to 20 years, and require substantial outlays of money to remodel. Occupied farms at low prices may not be as solidly built in some instances as the abandoned farms, but they are usually in much better states of repair.

Country Home

James R. Bancroft, Boston economist and President of the American Institute of Finance, has purchased a country home in Ascutney, Vt., joining the migration of prominent persons selecting this State as a hide-away from the bustle of city life. The property includes 45 acres.

Mr. Bancroft is now numbered among the three-home owners, being also a property taxpayer in Waban, and owner of a winter home in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Shower Baths

Summertime is "shower bath time" according to the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau, which says that it is now possible to have that rejuvenating shower in any one of a number of odd places and corners throughout the house.

The new cabinet showers require a space only 30-by-30 inches, although larger ones can be obtained if required. Floors and walls of shower cabinets are not integral with the building and therefore are not subject to structural strain, nor do walls and floor require special preparation for installation. Cabinets, like houses, are now completely prefabricated in the factory for easy assembling in the house and do not cost much.

A popular model for basements and summer cottages is the cabinet shower of galvanized steel walls in natural finish or modernistic panels. Walls can be obtained in colors to harmonize with the room.

Old Concern

A century of unbroken building activities, weathering six national panics and four war periods, has been completed by the William L. Crow Construction Company of New York, probably the oldest building contracting concern in the United States. The company has participated in the building of New York as a great market place, expanding rapidly with the city to the building of libraries, subpower plants in the suburbs and finally helping to create the World's Fair.

Country Living

Country living at its best is offered in the rural sections of rural Greenwich, Conn., where the famous "Molly Stark" sign is an institution for those looking for high grade homes. This firm has developed a residential service that compels sound construction and architectural supervision with no guesswork. Molly Stark says she has made it possible through strict application of sound building knowledge to save her customers from 20 to 25 per cent over similarly designed and constructed homes.

A typical "for sale" sign by Molly Stark reads: "Designed and executed in true Early American tradition, a charming new colonial home, located in a delightful wooded section of natural beauty in a restricted residential community near Long Island Sound, having deed rights to a private beach and sheltered harbor for boat anchorage.

"Enjoy country living under low taxation, ideal climate, easy commuting in a house with living room, dining room, study and kitchen with fireplace, breakfast room, butler's pantry, four master bedrooms, three tiled baths with showers, dressing rooms, two servants' rooms and bath, pine paneled studio with fireplace and bath, recreation room with fireplace, two-car garage with lavatory and laundry in rear." That is what Molly Stark calls "living at its best in the country." We won't dispute the issue.

Low-Cost Housing

The age-old excuse—"scarcity of funds" — for poor construction work on new homes for families in the lower-income brackets is being outlawed rapidly by the Federal Housing Administration's small-loan program, according to FHA officials.

The Federal Housing Administration has now extended its well-established construction-inspection plan to homes costing less than $2,500.

New Homes financed under the new Title I regulations for homes in the $2,500 price class will now also have the benefit of the same minimum construction requirements, property standards, and location standards as are applied to properties financed under Title II, the officials state.

Realty Men Plan Tax Study

Realty men are prepared for a tax battle in Washington on April 25, 26, and 27, when representatives of the building trades from 423 cities and 44 States will convene in national conference.

Lightening of the property tax burden and the fixing of tax limits will absorb the attention of the experts and form the basis for legislative petitions. Reports to be heard will declare that the tax rate has a definite influence on real estate prices, values, and sales, that current high rates are retarding investment in an industry upon which the Nation places so much dependence for national recovery.

Sponsoring groups for the conference include the National Association of Building Owners and Managers, the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, National Apartment Owners Association, National Grange, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The Joint Committee appointed by the groups will be headed by Myers Y. Cooper, of Cincinnati, former Governor of Ohio.

Economical Installation Of Plumbing Fixtures

In a two-story house, the most economical installations are effected when bathrooms are located above each other or above other plumbing fixtures so as to permit the use of a common soil stack. When two or more bathrooms are located on the same floor, they should be adjacent to each other.

New Hampshire Farmsteads Surveyed Into Lakeside Lots

The silent hills of New England, from up Katahdin way in Maine to the gentle slopes of Connecticut, are looking down on a scene of vital significance to this region's $300,000,000 recreational industry —the transition from farms to summer properties.

Not in many years have the tanned faces of farmers turned towards their fields about sun-up each morning with greater uncertainty as to the integrity of their vocation, according to village authorities. What to do about rising taxes and roadsides lined for miles in places with properties "for sale" or "abandoned" is largely an economic problem that has been gradually "solving itself" over the last five years.

Nowhere is the solution more clearly apparent than in the hills around Newfound Lake in Bridgewater, N. H., where the Yankee's theme song of "Home, Sweet Home," has the gusto and feeling of the cowboy's "Home on The Range." Everywhere in New England, town authorities, watching the countryside slide on to the auction block, have been saying, "Something must be done for the farmer and agriculture." But up Bridgewater way the authorities, in broader terms, are expressing the view that something must be done by the community to keep the transition from farming to recreation under control; that is, to maintain the tone of the lake region, rather than permit it to lower under the pressure of commercial exploitation.

That is the background of a community effort launched by the Bridgewater Development Company, operators of one of the lake's newest summer home developments known as Hillcrest. Lakedale, another development of 30,000 to 40,000 foot lots selling from $500 to $1200 each, will be opened along the lake front this Spring by the Bridgewater Music Colony under equally restrictive controls against factors that have a way of creating the "lake slums" of tomorrow.

Hillcrest is now the site of a newly-renovated farmhouse of eight rooms, two baths, garage, hot and cold running water, fully equipped kitchen, and all-new wall papers, located on a 12-acre lot looking off to the mountains. This property backs up to a rocky ridge from which a beautiful view of Newfound Lake is obtained. Price is $6,500.

Lakedale lots have right-of-way privileges to the lake written into their deeds. On the lake front itself is a great, mellowed farmhouse with all modern improvements, really a "gentleman's summer estate," marked for $18,000.

A State road runs through Lakedale, and the property will shortly be serviced by a complete system of improved country roads. Being right on the State highway, Lakedale has the added advantage of accessibility for winter sports. It is close to one of the finest ski runs in the State.

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Real Estate Problems Solved
RENTALS SALES
Spring Specials
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Colonial Plantation for Sale
Consisting of 2700 Acres
16 miles from Richmond, Va. 90 miles from Washington, D. C. on Highway No. 2
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Large Cattle Barn
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Colonial Dwelling near Modern Residence. Caretaker's house and other outbuildings.
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HOWARD M. SMITH
706 NORTH BOULEVARD, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

FOR SALE
"Spruce Glen"
164.4 acres located 4 miles from Meriden, Conn., 93 acres tillable; 71 acres in heavy timber and pasture. An unusual feature, and the one from which property derives its name, is a glen (40 acres of beautiful woodland) with ½ mile or more of stream and a fine waterfall, 25 miles to Long Island Sound and salt water fishing, boating and swimming facilities; 90 miles to New York City.
Residence: faced concrete block constructions; steam heat with oil burner, well with electric pump, 13 rooms and bath, Semi-duplex. Farm Buildings: Main barn with hay storage for 75 tons; 5-stall shed; Poultry House; Machine Shop; Corn Crib and Greenhouse with capacity 2000 3½" plant bands.
THE HOME NATIONAL BANK
EXECUTOR
Meriden, Connecticut Phone 255

For Sale
In Watertown, Connecticut
A picturesque, nine room house with double garage. Hot water heat. 3 bathrooms. Restful view over the countryside. 1 acre of land.
Price $10,000
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Realtors
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SMALL SUMMER COTTAGE
5 miles from Middletown, Conn.
12 miles from Hartford, Conn.
On Crystal Clear Water Front Lot.
Running Water—Electricity.
Fireplace.
PRICE $1500
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Beautiful New Brick Colonial
Woodland setting, brook. Large living room, library, knotty pine kitchen. Four bedrooms, three tiled baths. Studio with fireplace and bath. Private beach rights. Reduced for immediate sale; easy terms.
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Attractive yearly and summer rentals.
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A home designed for thrifty but comfortable living at a carrying charge of approximately $27.00 per month. It contains living room, dining room, two bedrooms and bath, kitchen, veranda, garage and ample storage space.
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1940 Rutgers Model Cottage
Price includes large plot
● Modern construction ● Improvements ● Interior walls lined ● Spacious living room ● 2 large bedrooms ● Modern kitchen ● Bathroom ● Large porch.
$1,495 $15 TO MONTHLY
From Perth Amboy - Victory Bridge, take Route U. S. 9 to Route 34 to Matawan, to Laurelton Traffic Circle. Follow arrows to Breton Woods, which adjoins Cape Breton and Vanada Woods.
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Realtors — 24 COMMERCE ST., Newark, N. J. — Developers

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Better Looking Team to Begin Season for Bees—B. U. Grid Team Is Hampered

Stengel's Starting Nine Improvement Over Last Year

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Casey Stengel keeps his latest line-up intact, four important changes—exclusive of the battery—will be apparent from the Hive grandstand when the Bees open their 1940 National League season against the Brooklyn Dodgers on Tuesday.

In the Philadelphia inaugural a year ago, Debs Garms was at third base, Johnny Cooney in center field, Buddy Hassett in right, Al Simmons in left, Tony Cuccinello at second base, Elbie Fletcher at first and Eddie Miller at shortstop.

Majeski at Third

Unless last-minute developments interfere, Stengel will probably wreck his original plans and start Heinie Majeski at the far turn in the infield, Hassett in place of the departed Fletcher, Max West in right field and rookie Chet Ross in left. Casey had hoped to use Les Scarsella at first base and Hassett in the outfield; Sibby Sisti at second base and Cuccinello at third. But, apparently, Scarsella and Sisti have been disappointing since the team broke camp at Bradenton, and the manager was forced to shuffle his players.

Everything considered, this starting outfit should have something on the one that opened the 1939 race. Hassett is a .300 hitter; Fletcher was not. Buddy, also, is a better fielder than most people imagine. In fact, Stengel always has considered the New Yorker a better defensive player than Fletcher. Cuccinello has looked great this spring and Miller figures to be a more finished player because of his '39 experience. If Tony eventually moves to third base, he will be an even greater asset to Stengel.

Ross Over Simmons

Majeski has yet to prove himself a major leaguer. Occasionally, however, his power at the plate has opened Stengel's eyes. Defensively he is an improvement over Garms. Ross will be far ahead of the veteran Simmons in left field. Chet is young, fast, can cover ground in the field, and would not have to hit much to surpass Al's record here. For a while the more experienced pitchers may make Ross look bad in the so-called "clutches," but the boy will straighten himself out in time. West did not set the Grapefruit League afire, although he came up with several long drives. By July, however, big Maxie may be one of the outstanding sluggers in the National League—50 per cent improved over last season. He is a much surer catch of a fly ball than he was 12 months ago. And opposing pitchers are not fooling him so often.

Stengel signed Johnny Cooney as a player-coach this spring and hoped that the veteran could spend 1940 on the coaching lines. When outfield trouble developed at Bradenton, though, Casey had to fall back on Johnny, who is still the No. 1 defensive outfielder in the Bees' party. While this is being written, Bob Quinn is trying to complete a trade that will bring another regular outfielder to Boston. If the President of the Bees is unsuccessful, Casey may later use Bob Loane another Evansville rookie, in center field.

Masi Smarter Boy

The injury to Al Lopez does not handicap the Bees as much as it would have a year ago. Phil Masi has a full season of big league ball behind him and Stanley Andrews is a better reserve. A combination of the two would make Stengel a top-notch man, because Masi's strength is on the receiving side and Andrews can hit. However, neither fellow can match the all-around actions of Lopez who would be welcomed by any other club in the league.

* * *

Today the Bees are in Washington, continuing their series with the American League Senators. The tour closes tomorrow at Griffith Stadium and the locals are due at Back Bay early Friday morning. As Friday is open, Stengel will probably stage a practice around noon if the weather is right.

* * *

At Winston-Salem yesterday, Al Piechota made his first spring appearance on the mound for the Bees. Don French, who had not worked since one of the early exhibitions in Florida, also helped to beat the Winston-Salem club. Stengel has been anxious to get these two handicapped hurlers in shape, as they had good records in Double-A ball last year—Piechota at Kansas City and French at Indianapolis, both of the American Association.

* * *

Having uncovered a little more power and speed on his starting nine, Stengel looks to his pitching for success or failure in the 1940 pennant race. If Fette, Errickson, Tobin, Swift, Sullivan, Strincevich and two or three other boys come through, Casey will have his fun at St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and way stations.

Red Sox and Cincinnati Display Mutual Respect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 10—The Red Sox and Reds have gained a mutual respect for each other on this fourth successive spring training tour of theirs, and players of the rival teams would like nothing better than to settle the question of supremacy in the World Series next October. They part company after today's game here, the Red Sox stopping off in Baltimore tomorrow before proceeding to Boston.

"I think the Reds have a fine chance to win the National League pennant again," said Joe Cronin, Red Sox leader. "They've been getting better and better since we left Florida. I don't think they've lost any spirit because the Yankees beat them so badly last fall.

McCormick Helps

"I believe young Mike McCormick will end the outfield weakness the Reds had a year ago. Their infield is excellent, when Frank McCormick is on first. It must be remembered that the Reds have been playing us with McCormick and Goodman out of the line-up most of the time.

"The Reds have good power, with Goodman, McCormick, and Lombardi batting together, and their pitching is bound to be good, with Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, and Junior Thompson sure winners. Whitey Moors, John Vander Meer, Joe Beggs, and Jim Turner strike me as being a pretty fine lot of second-string pitchers."

Red Sox Power

On the Cincinnati bench, talk is chiefly of Red Sox power. "If the Sox had the pitching of the Yankees, I think they'd win the pennant," says Paul Derringer. "I'd rather pitch to the Yankees than the Red Sox. That young Williams is terrific. If he keeps improving, he'll be the best ever in a couple of years."

Bill McKechnie admires Williams, Foxx, and Cronin, but he also has high praise for Jim Tabor and Bobby Doerr, the youthful infielders. "Doerr is improved 100 per cent over a couple of years ago," said the Cincinnati leader; "and I think Tabor is going to be one of the best third basemen in the game."

Pitching Weakness

The weakness in the Red Sox, all agree, is with the pitching staff. Gene Desautels has looked unusually good behind the plate, but the other end of the battery has been in and out, as was the case the last two seasons. The only pitcher who seems sure to win more games than he loses is Lefty Grove. Pitchers who cannot better .500 with a club like the Sox are decidedly second-raters.

Lefty Grove, who probably will pitch the opener in Washington next Tuesday, will rejoin the Red Sox in Baltimore tomorrow, after a visit to his home at Lonaconing, Md. If the Baltimore game is cancelled early enough, the Red Sox will reach Boston late tomorrow night, otherwise they will be home Friday morning.

* * *

Fritz Ostermueller, left in Florida when the Sox broke camp, will rejoin the club in Boston . . . The first Red Sox-Bees game will be played Saturday at National League Field. Interest in this city series will be enhanced by changes in both parks, a new fence at the Beehive and a shorter right field at Fenway.

After nearly two weeks of traveling, Ted Williams did not know Jewel Ens was first-base coach of the Reds. "I don't have to hit against Ens," said Williams . . . Joe Cronin now weighs 187 pounds, only two pounds over his mid-season weight.

Bees Triumph, 3-1

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 10 (AP)—Getting only seven hits off the pitching of the Class B hurlers of the Winston-Salem team of the Piedmont League, Boston's National League Bees defeated the home team, 3 to 1 yesterday.

One bright feature for the major leaguers was the pitching of Al Piechota, late of the Kansas City Blues. In six innings he gave the home town boys only three hits and no runs. The one run they obtained was off the hurling of Don French who passed two batters, hit two others and gave up two hits. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	2
Winston-Salem	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1

Piechota, French (7) and Andrews; Archer and Bunosky.

Brown Nine Meets West Point Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10—Following a 19-year lapse, Army and Brown will resume baseball relations this afternoon at West Point. The two institutions now meet in a total of seven sports, including football, soccer, basketball, swimming, track, and tennis, in addition to baseball.

In the four-game series that was inaugurated in 1908, Brown has won two and lost two. Brown captured the first encounter 5-3 in 14 innings, but in 1910 and 1911, Army was victorious, 2-1 and 7-6. The fourth game in 1921 resulted in a 6-5 Brown triumph.

The Brunonians entered the game seeking their first win in three starts, having bowed to both Rutgers and Princeton last week. Despite the pair of losses, Brown supporters believe that their team will perform creditably from now on since Pitchers Walt Juszczyk and Ray McCulloch are rounding into sufficiently good condition to travel the full route. In his first start of the season, Juszczyk limited Princeton to a lone hit for six innings, and McCulloch on the previous day held the Rutgers batsmen well in check for the same distance before retiring.

Syracuse Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—More than 60 candidates have reported for Syracuse's spring football practice, which is confined to the gymnasium floor because of snow and ice outdoors.

Ossie Solem and his aides face a heavy task, with the adverse weather complicating matters. In addition to 14 letter-men scheduled for graduation, two capable ends, Bernie Batten and John Sidney have left school.

Spring sports will not cut deeply into the football program, however. The only notable absentee will be "Red" McPhail, regular end, who is expected to be a varsity outfielder with the baseball team.

Thin Ice

TORONTO (CP)—Because of thin ice, members of the Roche's Point Ice Yacht Club on Lake Simcoe, 50 miles north of here, have cancelled the International ice boating races. Teams were entered from Chicago and Detroit. The event will be held next December, club members said.

American motorboat exports for January of this year were valued at $249,330 with South American markets accounting for the bulk of the business.

Eli Crews Head Out on River Toward Coming Season

Wide World

DERBY, Conn.—(Upper photo) The Yale varsity crew on the Housatonic River here: Right to left—Beard, bow; Aberg, No. 2; Vreeland, No. 3; McGee, No. 4; Gould, No. 5; Ruprecht, No. 6; Cross, No. 7; Wallace, stroke; and Byers, captain and coxswain. (Lower photo) Coach Ed Leader of Yale shouting instructions to the varsity eight. At left is Henry Ford 2d, manager of the crew.

M. I. T. to Honor M. D. C. Chairman

Following the usual custom at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President Karl T. Compton will next Friday afternoon christen a new shell donated to the crew by the Institute's Student Government Association.

The shell will be named "Hultman," in honor of Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, who contributed to the development of the Charles River Basin.

According to Institute authorities, it is the custom to name shells after prominent alumni in a ceremony which means much to the undergraduate body. The christening will take place at 5 p. m. sharp in the M. I. T. Boathouse.

Indiana Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Fourteen members of Indiana University's National Collegiate A. A. championship basketball team will receive varsity letter awards, Coach Branch McCracken announced.

Varsity "I" sweaters will go to: Capt. Marvin Huffman, New Castle; Ralph Dorsey, Horse Cave, Ky.; William and Robert Menke, Huntingburg; Paul Armstrong, Herman Schaefer and Thomas Motter, Ft. Wayne; Robert Dro, Berne; Lawrence McCreary, Frankfort; James Gridley, Vevay; Chester Francis, Avon; Andrew Zimmer, Goodland; William Frey, Kokomo, and William Torphy, Bedford.

Evan Stiers, Rushville, senior manager, also will receive a varsity award.

Hobart Captain

GENEVA, N. Y. (AP)—Cal Faunce, of Boston, has been elected captain of the Hobart College varsity tennis squad.

Terrier Spring Football Still Stymied by Viaduct

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Whatever else happens, Boston University's Pat Hanley can claim one distinction this spring. He is probably the only football coach in the country who has not taken his squad outdoors.

Pat, however, would be more than glad to trade that distinction for an acre of ground or for even the sound of one good block, for it is a bit discouraging to have a football team and no place to watch it perform.

Hanley's perturbation arises from the State's new viaduct which is being built across the B. U. property in Riverside, Nickerson Field. Construction work ha scaused postponement of all B. U. spring activities—baseball, track, and spring football—due to the fact that all water an dsewage facilities have been turned off.

"We originally planned to get going more than three weeks ago, that would be on March 18," said Pat, pulling his desk calendar over to him in his office on Newbury Street. "We couldn't go out then and the following week was spring vacation. April 1 came and still we were stymied. We thought we surely could get going this past Monday, but we have to wait until next week."

Like all good coaches, Hanley is looking ahead to the fall, but unlike the rest of the fraternity, he is not thinking about the schedule so much as he is about the possibility of playing at all. "If another appropriation is not forthcoming from the State," he said, "the viaduct will stop on our side of the Charles River, and the fall may find us in just the same position that we are in now."

Two Groups

Just in case he can field a team, and the chances are that he can, Pat is doing everything possible right now. The linemen are meeting with Coach Al Kawal in the Soden Building for discussions of plays and learning of assignments, while the backs are doing the same in the Newbury Street Building under Coach Walt Holmer. Hanley spends time in both sessions.

"The work we are doing now," Pat went on, "is work we can omit next fall. But we should be combining this work with contact work on the field. The delay this spring will not work to our favor next fall, and it will probably take away any advantage we might gain from having a near-veteran eleven. The time we are missing is time we can't make up—it is like so many shopping days until Christmas. When the days are gone, they are gone."

Original Plan

The Terrier coach's original plan called for the freshmen of last fall to report to the varsity coaches for one week before the upper classmen came out, and then for both groups to spend five weeks together. Now it appears, if the squad can get out next Monday, that three weeks—or at the most four—will be the extent of the spring practice.

As far as the team itself shapes up, the tackle positions are the biggest question mark. Both Capt. Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannotti are gone, as is Center Ray Needham. Hanley is transferring Ray Hartley from guard to tackle for one position, with George Radulski, Ken Skoropowski, Ray Vales, and Ed Rooney trying for the other position. At guard he has Charlie Cremens from last year, and Walter Rudziak, Olindo Borghesani, and Bob Brown, who will be shifted from center. At the center spot Hanley will try Dave Gold, promising freshman, John Boyjian, freshman guard, along with Sid Michaels, who was Needham's understudy last year.

The end situation is promising with Capt. Jim McDonald, Cliff Fitzpatrick, Joe Lanata, and George Murphy all returning, plus Al Amirault and Howard Mitchell from the freshmen. The backfield is best of all, with 12 men coming back—George Pantano, Jim Cassidy, Ralph Salvati, Johnny Wedemeyer, Charlie Thomas, Jim Sullivan, John Connearney, Aidan Burnell, Al Clark, Walter Williams, Bill Barry, and Frank Provinzano.

* * *

The center candidates have been the only ones to see a football at B. U. this spring. Hanley issued them footballs and they have been practicing their snapbacks at home.

* * *

The shifting of the annual game with Boston College to nearer the middle of B. U.'s schedule has forced Hanley to use a bit of psychology. "Although that game is our objective contest," he said, "we cannot regard it as such, for we would get too much of a let-down for our remaining games with Springfield and Western Maryland. Hereafter the boys have just got to regard it as another game on the schedule, but one which we dearly want to win."

Assistant Freshman Coach

By a Staff Photographer

Former Harvard varsity guard, Joe Nee '38, has been appointed assistant freshman football coach at Harvard to Clarence "Chief" Boston. Nee played on the Eastern All-Stars against the Western All-Stars in 1937.

Browns Get Silber

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St. Louis Browns announce that infielder Sig Gryska will be sent to Newark of the International League, on option, and that outfielder Eddie Silber has been returned by the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast League. Silber will rejoin the Browns here Friday.

Another Potent Batter Reports For Husky Nine

Coach Herb Gallagher has every reason to believe that his newest outfield candidate at Northeastern, Lou Cunningham of Waltham, is a potent slugger quite capable of winning a regular spot in the Husky's powerhouse array.

After a summer in the Cape League, Gallagher returned to Boston last September and pitched in the Suburban Twi-League playoffs. On an off day the Lincoln Mohawks, composed mostly of Harvard graduates, busted the fence with his offense, and one of the leading hitters for the Mohawks that day was the same Cunningham.

Of course, Gallagher has other first-hand information about the Waltham left hander because Lou was a regular freshman outfielder at Northeastern two years ago. He teamed with Ed Colt and Sylvan Simon, now varsity veterans, to give the Huskies a full left hand garden trio.

Cunningham did not play ball in college last year and reported only yesterday to Gallagher. He definitely will be a big help in the Husky attack, however.

His presence is giving Gallagher a little extra to think about because Herb already has so many good outfielders he doesn't know what to do with them. Colt and Simon appear to be fixtures, while Sophomore Wally Sullivan is such a hitting sensation that he can't be left out. Charlie Foster, Alex Struziero, and Bob Hamilton all have looked very good in practice and definitely must be considered.

That puts the burden very much on Cunningham to break through for a regular job. If things keep up, Gallagher will have to use three separate outfields for three innings apiece in each game.

Wisconsin Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — What is probably the heaviest football schedule ever undertaken by the University of Wisconsin—that for 1942—has been released by Harry Stuhldreher, director of athletics and football.

Two outstanding teams have been added to the six which have appeared on recent Wisconsin schedules. The University of Miscuri, which has never played Wisconsin in football, will be met here, Oct. 10, on a one-year contract. A week later the Badgers will go to South Bend, Ind., to meet Notre Dame in the first game of a two-year series.

Gratifying to all Wisconsin followers will be this resumption of the traditional series with Notre Dame, which, because of schedule difficulties, has not appeared on the Badger schedule since 1936. The return game with Notre Dame will be played on the corresponding date, that is, it will be the third game of the 1943 season.

The other teams appearing on the 1942 schedule will be Marquette, Purdue, Ohio State, Iowa, Northwestern, and Minnesota—every one a major engagement.

The full schedule for 1942, therefore, will be as follows:

Oct. 3—Marquette at Madison; 10—Missouri at Madison; 17—Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.; 24—Purdue at Lafayette, Ind.; 31—Ohio State at Madison.

Nov. 7—Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa; 14—Northwestern at Madison; 21—Minnesota at Madison.

Bradley Golf

PEORIA, Ill. — The Bradley Braves' golf team under the capable direction of Capt. Bob Leu have spent considerable time in preparing for their opening match against Armour Tech on Friday, April 12. The Techmen have scheduled 22 matches for this spring which will bring them face to face with some of the best linksmen in the Midwest.

The Bradley squad has three returning lettermen in Captain Leu, Art Szold, and Jim Kellestedt. Other promising candidates are Bob Demgen, junior college champ for the state of Minnesota, and sophomores Leonard Piccony and Bob Armstrong.

The home matches this year will be played at the Mt. Hawley Country Club of Peoria, which is considered to have one of the best links in the state.

The schedule:

April 12—Armour Tech at Peoria; 13—Monmouth College at Peoria; 16—Knox College at Peoria; 18—Western Illinois Teachers at Peoria; 20—James Milliken U. at Decatur; 22—St. Ambrose at Peoria; 24—Illinois Normal at Peoria; 26—Illinois College at Jacksonville; 29—Monmouth College at Monmouth; 30—Illinois Wesleyan at Peoria.

May 3—Beloit College at Beloit, Wis.; 4—Armour Tech at Chicago; 7—Knox College at Galesburg; 10—St. Ambrose College at Davenpoort, Iowa; 11—Iowa U. at Iowa City, Iowa; 14—James Milliken U. at Peoria; 16—Illinois Normal U. at Bloomington; 18—Illinois College at Peoria; 22—Illinois Wesleyan at Bloomington; 24, 25—Illinois College Conference Meet at Decatur; 30—Western Illinois Teachers at Macomb.

April 8 through 11—All School Intramural Tournament.

Around The Hub

Badminton Show

Four of the world's leading professionals will put on a show at the University Club tomorrow night that should attract a goodly share of this section's badminton enthusiasts. The exhibition will see Kenneth Davidson, the Scottish champion and famous trick-shot expert, meet up with Jack Brewer, professional at the University Club and Eastern States pro champion, and Frank Devlin, all-England title-holder for six successive years, engage Basil Jones, Welsh internationalist and winner of many English tournaments. In the doubles Devlin and Davidson will play Jones and Brewer. The affair will begin at 8 p. m.

* * *

Boston University's golf team will face a seven-match schedule, plus the New England intercollegiates, this spring, according to an announcement by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics. All matches will be played at the Oakley Country Club, with the exception of the Rhode Island State affair, which will take place at Kingston. The Terriers meet in order: Harvard, Maine, M. I. T., Tufts, Boston College, Rhode Island, and Colby.

* * *

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard today announced the appointment of Joe Nee of Dorchester, an outstanding guard on the Crimson varsity for three years, as assistant freshman football coach for 1940. Nee, who has been head coach of football and Master at Wooster School in Danbury, Conn., for two years, will be an assistant to Clarence E. "Chief" Boston, whose appointment as head coach was announced a month ago. Coach Dick Harlow said today that Nee is probably the best guard he has coached at Harvard.

* * *

Coach Win Marling is not too enthusiastic over the approaching B. U. track season. With his material scarce and with his squad unable to get outdoors until Monday, Win feels the outlook is the worst it has been for three years. Graduation took a heavy toll last June, and three men who were expected to return to earn many points have been lost. Jim Igo, the sensational sophomore cross-country runner who figured to be a standout in the mile and two-mile, has left school because of financial reasons. Herman Rosenthal, biggest point winner in the field events last spring, has also dropped out of school. The third loss is Jackie Fredriksen, who has just been placed on academic probation. Jackie holds the university two-mile record, and finished second to Bill Atkinson of Tufts in the easterns and in the New England intercollegiates last year.

* * *

Three New Englanders remained in the running as the National A. A. U. boxing championships went into the third and final day today. Advancing into tonight's rounds were Eddie De Angelis of Revere, 112 pounds; Harold Harris of Malden, 126 pounds; and Jimmy Mulligan of Lowell, 147 pounds.

Golf Cancellation

TORONTO (CP)—Cancellation of the Ontario women's golf championship this year because of the war has been announced by the Ontario branch of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union. District competitions will be held as usual, however.

Cancellation of the Canadian Women's championship and the inter-provincial team matches was announced earlier.

Scottish Ace

Ken Davidson

Badminton star who will exhibit his trick shots at the University Club tomorrow night.

Northwest Rowing Fans Await Biennial Event on Lake Washington April 20

California Sending Three Crews to Race the Huskies

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—It's regatta time again in the Northwest. Once every two years the crew racing fans lay aside their newspaper reports for an opportunity to see in action the famous intercollegiate eight-oared crews of the Universities of Washington and California.

This once-in-a-biennium is scheduled to take place April 4, when the varsity, junior varsity, and freshman eights of California come north to Lake Washington for Seattle's glimpse of the annual home-and-home series.

Last spring on the Oakland estuary, the Golden Bears of California put an end to a long reign of Washington domination by soundly trouncing the Husky varsity by seven lengths, and gaining a close win over the Washington jayvee boat. All that saved the Northerners from being swept from the river was a Husky freshman win, the tenth in succession over California freshmen in Coast competition.

Cal Won In the East

Washington followers patiently accepted the defeats, still bearing in mind the six successive Husky varsity wins from 1933 to 1938 and the four successive regatta sweeps from 1935 to 1938. But when California again defeated the Washington varsity at Poughkeepsie, although this time by less than one-half length, the Husky race fans decided another Washington win was due.

Coach Al Ulbrickson isn't promising anything, except to enter the best crews he is able to develop by race time. And if the past few weeks are a just criterion, the exact personnel of the Husky boats may be in doubt until the latest possible day.

Usually Ulbrickson has his varsity and jayvee boatings set three weeks ahead of race day. Despite the splendid weather this winter and spring, the oarsmen have failed to show regular progress.

Juggled Lineup

The Husky mentor has juggled his lineups in almost every possible combination, yet has not achieved a varsity that can consistently display necessary speed and team-work.

Stroke trouble has been the main Washington obstacle, as none of the stroke oarsmen from the three Poughkeepsie boats of 1939 are now available. After trying six or seven men at the all-important pace-setting position, Ulbrickson has narrowed it down to Ted Garhart, No. 4 man on the 1939 Husky national championship frosh boat, and Vic Michalson, stroke of the last year's losing varsity at California and demoted to No. 2 on the Husky jayvee at Poughkeepsie.

From No. 7 through No. 2 positions, Ulbrickson can place last year's varsity lettermen—Dallas Duppenthaler, No. 7; Jerry Keely, No. 6; Chuck Jackson, No. 5; Wayne Gordon, No. 4; Bob Grunbock, No. 3, and Captain Paul Soules, No. 2. The frosh bowman of 1939, John Bracken, has been rowing in the varsity front seat replacing graduated Don Canfield. Varsity coxswain Fred Colbert is back for his final year.

May Change Any Time

The above is the most probable combination, but Ulbrickson is one coach that never goes by past performance, and could even push in some third-boaters at the last minute. The fastest combination is the objective, and a letterman must always prove he is still the best man for the position.

Proof of this was furnished last year, when Ulbrickson took all his veterans out of the varsity boat after the California race and at Paughkeepsie used an eight composed of five sophomores, two juniors, and one senior, none of whom had ever rowed the four mile race on the Hudson.

Word from the south has it that Ky Ebright is molding another excellent crew with only three men lost from his national championship varsity. Because of this California will be favored, but despite the uncertainty of the Washington lineup the folks in the Northwest think the Huskies will win the varsity contest due to Ulbrickson's coaching record.

California appears to have the edge for the jayvee race, and Coach Walter (Bud) Raney's Husky freshmen have looked like world-beaters in practice, and are ready to register their eleventh victory in succession.

This will be the 37th rowing of the regatta that was started in 1903. Washington has won 24 of 35 varsity races, 10 of 14 junior races, and 17 of 21 freshman races.

Bob Cahn

'Going Great Guns' —By Pap'

Ben
HOGAN
— THE LITTLE TEXAS SIEGE GUN BECAME THE SENSATION OF THE WINTER TOUR WHEN HE WON THE PINEHURST, GREENSBORO and ASHVILLE OPENS IN SUCCESSION
YOU'RE AWAY
ONLY A LIGHTWEIGHT BUT HE CAN MATCH THE SLUGGERS IN LENGTH OFF THE TEE
TWELVE ROUNDS OF GOLF 34 STROKES UNDER PAR BOOSTED HIM INTO FIRST PLACE AMONG THE MONEY WINNERS WITH $6,435
PAP'

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One of the oddities of sports is that winter champions seldom climb to the heights in summer sports.

Few of the lads who burned up the board tracks during the indoor season just prior to the last Olympic games were winners of championships at Berlin. And the golfers who win fame and fortune on the winter tours seldom prove contenders in the national open golf championship in the summer.

At the present time, Ben Hogan, the long hitting little Texan playing from the Century C. C. in White Plains, N. Y., is the reigning sensation following his amazing golf in three Southern Tournaments—the North and South, Greensboro and Asheville opens. Hogan put together a dozen unbelievable rounds in covering the 216 holes in 34 strokes under par figures. His sudden spree boosted him to the head of the parade with close to $6,500 in winnings.

The tiny Texan, after a siege of disappointments, suddenly found his game and made a runaway race of the three North Carolina tournaments. He had everything—length off the tee, accuracy with his irons and an amazing putting touch. In the 12 rounds he had only two three-putt greens. Off the tee, he matched the longest hitters in the game despite the fact that he weighs so little.

Until he broke out in the scoring feat in the North and South open, Hogan's best effort was in the Texas open at San Antonio. Three rounds of 66 plus a final round of 73 over the par 71 course earned him a tie with Byron Nelson for first money. In the play-off Nelson defeated him.

—Pap'

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Senators came home today with one of the youngest teams in the club's history to give the fans a pre-season showing against the Boston Bees. The average age of the regulars is 26 and the pitchers run well under that. Only two of the first string line-up have passed 30.

* * *

ASHLAND, Ky.—The Brooklyn Dodgers are hoping that Roy Cullenbine, their expensive outfielder, is not just an American Leaguer who saves all his best performances against rivals from that circuit. He has been going at a great clip against the Yankees, clouting a homer and a single that helped score another run yesterday and contributing a fielding gem when he snatched George Selkirk's liner off the fence.

* * *

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Connie Mack stripped three more names off the Philadelphia Athletics' roster today. Infielders Dario Lodigiani and Fred Chapman were optioned to Toronto and pitcher Chester Poindexter was returned to Atlanta. It is expected that Mack also will option catcher Bud Hancken to a Class AA club and pitcher Autrey Mitchell will be sent to Wilmington.

* * *

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Spud Davis, former Philadelphia catcher, is definitely No. 1 catcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates now, while Ray Mueller, for whom they paid some $35,000 to Boston, may be sent to the minors. Nearing the end of their exhibition tour, the Pirates are only two over the player limit of 25.

* * *

TARBORO, N. C.—Shortstop Lou Boudreau of the Cleveland Indians, returned to the line-up for yesterday's game with the New York Giants. The Giants called upon Carl Hubbell today in an effort to check Cleveland's clouting.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA—The return of Chuck Klein to the Phillies has been an inspiration to the whole team, says President Gerry Nugent. "We started looking better as soon as Chuck joined the team," he asserted.

* * *

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Three of the Detroit Tigers' regulars, Pete Fox, Hank Greenberg and Tommy Bridges, felt right at home when they came here for an exhibition game today. All three are Evansville grads.

* * *

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Manager Ray Blades of the St. Louis Cardinals has been experimenting all spring with different infield combinations, but it seems now his 1939 regulars—Johnny Mize at first, Stu Martin at second, Jimmy Brown at short and Don Gutteridge at third, again will be the No. 1 line of defense.

* * *

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Paul Derringer is scheduled to go the full distance on the mound for the Cincinnati Reds against the Boston Red Sox today in their final spring encounter. Bad weather in Florida and on the way North has kept the Reds' pitchers from rounding into form. Joe Cronin of the Red Sox, with the same sort of troubles, called upon Denny Galehouse, Emerson Dickman and Jimmy Bagby, to split the mound chores.

* * *

TOPEKA, Kan. — Managers Gabby Hartnett of the Chicago Cubs and Fred Haney of the St. Louis Browns both have developed fresh problems on their trip together. The training grind has failed to uncover a fourth Cub starting pitcher. Haney's trouble has been losing games in the final inning.

Maple Leafs Are All Even With Rangers

TORONTO, April 10 (AP)—The Stanley Cup hockey play-offs are right back where they started—all even between the Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers—and from here on it's going to be very hard to make Toronto fans believe the Rangers will win in six games.

That was what Manager Lester Patrick predicted, and it sounded good after the Blue Shirts had disposed of Boston's league champions in a six-game series. But now the Leafs, beaten twice in New York, have evened the best-of-seven series with two-straight victories on their home rink.

To win the series and the world professional hockey championship trophy, one of them will have to win two out of three more games here.

"We were just outplayed," commented Ranger Coach Frank Boucher last night after the Leafs had won 3-0 to square the series. "The Leafs were playing heads-up hockey and deserved to win."

The Leafs gave most of the credit to Goalie Turk Broda, who turned in a sparkling performance for his first shutout of the play-offs, and to Gus Marker, Wally Stanowski and Gordie Drillon, who made the three goals.

Marker made the first goal, a skidding 20-footer from the side, while each team was a man short in the last minute of the opening period. From there on the Rangers had to fight a close-checking Leaf defense while breakaways in the last four minutes enabled Stanowski and Drillon to score.

Jean Bauer Takes Medal Honors At Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. April 10 (AP)—Battling strong, cold winds, Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., sharpshooter, fired a six-over-par 83 over the Biltmore Forest Country Club layout yesterday to capture medal honors in the second annual Land of the Sky invitation tournament for women.

Jane Cothran, of Greenville, S. C., who won the 1939 Biltmore Forest summer tournament, was second with an 85, and Helen Dettweiler, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Ben T. Parks of Charlotte, N. C., tied for third with a pair of 90's.

The field of 17 contestants will play a second round of medal play today.

'Billiards Too Hard To Master,' Hoppe

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, who has won every billiard title worth mentioning and repeated on most of them, says he hasn't mastered the game yet.

"Nobody ever has," he observed after winning his 21st consecutive match here April 9, in an exhibition with Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia. "Nobody ever will. It's too tough."

The stocky, silver-haired man of immaculate technique came to the end of his winning streak last night when Reiselt defeated him 58 to 46. Previously the 52-year-old veteran swept through the three-cushion championships at Chicago with 20 straight triumphs.

"I figure I've three or four more years left at this top-speed game," Willie confided, "then I think I'll step aside."

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 10 (AP)—Two bowlers whose unorthodox form would drive a ten-pin instructor to distraction provided the high scoring yesterday in the American Bowling Congress tournament.

The men who did everything as the books say it shouldn't be done were Steve Kukla of Detroit, who shot 704 to tie for fifth place in the singles, and Mike Ulisky of Kittanning, Pa., who fired 700 to deadlock for seventh position in the same division.

Kukla, 34-year-old auto wheel assembler, is a southpaw and puts his first and second fingers in the ball instead of the usual second and third fingers. He used a rented ball yesterday and bowled in his street shoes, rolling games of 199 and 226.

The other unorthodox performance occurred earlier in the day. Ulisky, 35-year-old laborer, rolled games of 242, 222 and 236 to join the leaders. Ulisky, a right hander, bowled a "back-up" ball from the left side of the alley and finished on his right foot, an awkward style that resulted in nearly upsetting him on every delivery.

John Kuenn and Duly Smith, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., effected a fourth-place change in the doubles in totaling 1,287 on games of 417-434-436. Kuenn contributed 662 of the total.

Walter Miller, Hicksville, O., rolled 708 in the doubles as Arlie Smith gave him 575 for a 1,283 total, good for fifth place.

Princeton Elects Parke

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Edward L. Parke, '41, of Norristown, Pa., was elected captain of the Princeton swimming team for 1941. Parke won the Eastern intercollegiate 200-yard breaststroke title this year and finished second in the National intercollegiates in that division and second in the National A. A. U. 300-yard individual medley.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Critics Watch Reds and Red Sox

Games won and lost in the Grapefruit League have no statistical bearing on the big league pennant races. However, as proven this spring, results of the exhibitions often change the opinions of the boys who must do the so-called "experting."

When the St. Louis Cardinals inhabited St. Petersburg about six weeks ago and began their training routine, most of the critics picked them to win the National League flag. Ray Blades, they figured, had the power and the pitching to beat out the Cincinnati Reds, who will soon be trying for their second straight.

Blades Has Power

Blades would do it, a majority predicted, with the slugging of Johnny Mize, Enos Slaughter and Joe Medwick, and the hurling of Curt Davis, Bill McGee, Lon Warneke and Bob Weiland. At the same time, how could Paul Derringer and Bucky Walters hope to repeat their 1939 mound success for Cincinnati?

But during the past month a turn of events has forced most of the experts to climb down from the St. Louis band wagon. In the Grapefruit League, the Cardinals turned up with a bad infield particularly when Jimmy Brown was injured. Their pitching has not been good, and it was on the mound that Blades blew the flag to the Reds last fall. So as the teams prepare to go to the starting line, it looks like the Cincinnati boys in the No. 1 lane.

Sox Look Good

The nation was still singing the praises of the Yankees' World Series triumphs when the champions moved into spring training. The American League picture, as in the most recent four years, was unbalanced. But the best looking outfit on Florida soil this spring has been the Boston Red Sox. They showed so much power, pitching and hustle, that even some of the New York scribes are calling this Tom Yawkey's year. Connie Mack came forth a few days ago with the prediction that the Yankees would finish no better than third. Incidentally, it must be about time for Clark Griffith to take his annual slap at the club managed by Joe McCarthy.

Joe Cronin's gang is exhibiting more hustle and fight this spring than at any time since his arrival in the driver's chair—excepting, perhaps, that short stretch last July when the Sox took five straight from the bewildered New Yorkers. To a man, the outfit financed by Tom Yawkey is confident that the influx of new mound talent will produce enough wins to bring half of the next World Series to Fenway Park.

It may be now or never for the Red Sox. Cronin, Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Grove and Doc Cramer are getting well along as big league players, and they might not be able to carry their share of a pennant load another season. If one of these dependable veterans should step down, it might be a few years before the parts could be replaced—at least, repaired with parts that could carry on as had the men before them.

However, when one stops to view the situation from all sides, the Yankees still have the same outfit that set the pace in 1939. Red Ruffing, Lefty Gomez, Bill Dickey and Frank Crosetti have added another season to their long careers, but so have Foxx, Cronin, Grove and Cramer. Joe McCarthy is moving North with two very promising young pitchers—Marvin Breuer and Tommy Reis. Breuer, probably, will get a starting berth during the early weeks of the flag race, because he was a sensation in Florida.

Atley Donald, Marius Russo and Steve Sundra should benefit from their 1939 experience on the mound. Di Maggio and Keller are young and powerful in the outfield. Gordon is getting better at second base, if possible. Buddy Rosar, as Dickey's understudy, might be a regular with any other outfit in the American League. If the Red Sox win, they will be aware of New York's presence in the circuit.

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.
Fourth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Fifth game—Rangers 1, Boston 0.
Sixth game—Rangers 4, Bruins 1.
Rangers win series, four games to two.

	W	L	Goals For	Agst.
Rangers	4	2	15	9
Boston	2	4	9	15

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2. (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Agst.
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two out of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 2, Detroit 1.
Second game—Toronto 3, Detroit 1
Toronto wins series, two straight games.

	W	L	Goals For	Agst.
Toronto	2	0	5	2
Detroit	0	2	2	5

Series E

(Cup Final)
(Best four out of seven)

	W	L	Goals For	Agst.
Rangers	2	2	9	8
Toronto	2	2	8	9

First game—Rangers 2, Toronto 1. 15m. 30s. overtime.
Second game—Rangers 6, Toronto 2.
Third game—Toronto 2, Rangers 1.
Fourth game—Toronto 3, Rangers 0.

Wildcats Enter Long List For Penn Relay Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—The continued improvement in track athletes at Villanova College is indicated by its largest entry list in many years in the 46th annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, on April 26 and 27 on Franklin Field.

Since James Elliott, a graduate of the Main Line College and one of its most famed runners of the past, started his coaching career there, Villanova has displayed annual improvement both in the quantity and the quality of its track and field athletes.

While the Wildcats have not reached a position where they can challenge the top ranking teams in dual meet competition, the college has developed to the extent where it is worthy opposition for any college.

Four of its relay teams and six individuals have been entered in the forthcoming games. The Main Line spiked shoe wearers will compete in the 440, 880, class college one-mile, and the freshman one-mile relays, and will have individuals in the broad jump, javelin throw, high jump, and shotput. In addition it is expected that John Maher, ace sprinter, will be invited to participate in the special 100-yard dash, a feature event on the 75-event program.

The 440 and 880 teams will be the same with Vytold Urbelis, Alphone Shelosky, William Guiteras, and John Maher, forming the team. A victory over a Pennsylvania mile team during the past Winter considerably boosted the stock of Villanova for the class mile race it will engage in.

Bernard Bellew, James Brady, Peter Yankauskas, and William Guiteras will form the one-mile combination. In the freshman mile Villanova should give the powerful Georgetown team a keen fight. Two of the best schoolboy quartermilers in this area last year are on the team, John DiCarlo and Harry Keefrider. The other two are Stan Nazian and James Brown.

In the javelin throw Peter Yankauskas should finish well up with the leaders. He has tossed the stick 192 feet. Art Murphy, in the high jump, broad jump, and shotput; Tim Waad, in the broad jump and javelin throw, and Fred Garland, in the shotput, complete Villanova's entry.

Basketball Draws

NEW YORK (AP)—Is basketball a crowd pleaser?

These figures, representing top attendance during 1940 at the places named, would indicate that it is:

Madison Square Garden, 18,300; Butler Field House, Indianapolis, 16,000; Minnesota Field House, Minneapolis, 15,700; Michigan State Field House, Lansing, Mich., 9,212.

Easy Championship

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—Texas A. & M. is sure of at least one Southwest Conference championship each year. The school is the only one in the conference which has recognized polo as an official sport and which permits its team to appear as representatives of the college.

U. S. Amateur Hockey Championship Final

By the Associated Press

Result April 9

At Baltimore: Detroit Holzbaugh 5, Baltimore Orioles 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bill Sefton, Southern California, broke world pole vault record with 14ft. 7⅜in. in dual meet.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 9

At Bluefield, W. Va.—Cincinnati (N) vs Boston (A) cancelled, cold weather.
At Louisville, Ky.—Brooklyn (N) 5, New York (A) 1.
At Wichita, Kan.—Chicago (N) 7, St. Louis (A) 6.
At Salisbury, N. C.—Cleveland (A) 14, New York (N) 1.
At Kansas City—Pittsburgh (N) 4, Chicago (A) 3.
At Atlanta, Ga.—Philadelphia (A) 6, Philadelphia (N) 4.
At Fort Worth, Tex.—Fort Worth (Texas) 1, St. Louis (N) 0.
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Detroit (A) 16, Knoxville (SA) 13.
At Winston-Salem, N. C.—Boston (N) 3, Winston-Salem (PL) 1.
At Charlotte, N. C.—Washington (A) 6, Charlotte (PL) 3.
At Baltimore, Md.—Orioles (IL) 14, U. of Maryland 2.

Schedule April 10

At Charleston, W. Va.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Oklahoma City, Okla.—St. Louis (N) vs. Oklahoma City (Texas).
At Ashland, Ky.—Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
At Topeka, Kan.—Chicago (N) vs. St. Louis (A).
At Tarboro, N. C.—New York (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At Owensboro, Ky.—Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N).
At Washington, D. C.—Washington (A) vs. Boston (N).
At Knoxville, Tenn.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Knoxville (SA).
At Evansville, Ind.—Detroit (A) vs. Evansville (3-I).
At Chattanooga, Tenn.—Philadelphia (A) vs. Chattanooga (SA).

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Result April 9

National League (Stanley Cup) Finals
Toronto 3, New York Rangers 0.

Schedule April 10

American Association Finals
Omaha at St. Paul.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 9

At Wake Forest, N. C.: Wake Forest 7, N. C. State 6.
At New York: Vermont 5, N. Y. University 5 (called end of 11th, account of darkness).

And Talking of . . . Wrestling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It's a Gripping Study

LONDON—The English National Amateur Wrestling Association's decision to hold its annual Catch-as-Catch-Can championships here this year, as usual, carries proof, in itself, of the satisfactory manner in which mat folk have contrived to carry on with their sport, despite the difficulties caused by the war.

Civilian grapplers are, of course, fewer today than in normal times. But the number of service wrestlers is correspondingly larger. And the general standard of skill is accounted to be probably higher just now than at any time since the World War of 1914-1918.

Amateur wrestling is not a sport with a big public appeal in Britain, though its devotees are extremely enthusiastic. In the universities, the pastime has become well-nigh extinct, and in the schools it is almost entirely neglected, notwithstanding the fact that my old friend, Percy Longhurst, honorary secretary of the N. A. W. A., has made efforts to get it established there. In the past half-dozen years, there has been a national advance in the clubs. But it has, so to speak, been quantitative rather than qualitative.

Theatrical Bouts

Wrestling's fall from grace, as popular entertainment in Britain, is attributed to the activities of certain professional exponents before the World War broke out in 1914. Mountains of flesh they were, those gentlemen, and in the protracted theatrical bouts which they put on it was difficult for the public to determine where serious competition ended and the showman's fake-up began.

The public, therefore, became bored and lost faith in the whole concern. To the serious detriment of the amateur side of the game, controlled since 1904 by the Amateur Wrestling Association, which now administrates for, I suppose, about 1,000 matmen.

In Europe, there are six main varieties of wrestling. And they can be summarized very briefly like this:

1. Catch-as-Catch Can, which is true to its name, and in which wrestling continues on the ground until both shoulders of one man are pinned down.
2. Cumberland and Westmorland, in which the two rivals begin with a specified grip upon each other, appear to drop into a brief slumber, and then emerge from it as a whirl of arms and legs, sprawling to the ground, the loser being the one who first touches the ground with any part of his body other than the foot.
3. Greco-Roman—very popular on the Continent—never seen in England—which sets a premium on weight and strength rather than skill or speed. The legs must not be used for tripping, throwing, or holding, and all grips must be taken above the hips. Invented in France, it is no more Greco than it is Roman.
4. Cornish and Devonshire (once famous, nowadays hardly known), which involves the wearing of special canvas jackets.
5. Jiu-Jitsu (or rather, judo), the Japanese art of self-defense and the only genuine code of "all in" wrestling; always practiced with the brakes on, as it were, and, in its milder forms, indulged in by women as well as men.
6. "All in" wrestling, a spectacle offered by professionals for the delectation of those who like to see men hurting each other. Or, at any rate, looking as if they are hurting each other.

Pankration

The last of these activities, and the one which has had far and away the most publicity in recent years, is really not genuine wrestling at all, but a sort of toned down version of the pankration, a form of boxing-cum-wrestling featured on the Olympic Games program in the classic days. That, however, actually was on an "all in" basis, and the loser of a bout was never billed to appear at the same hall the next week. It was not a pastime that, viewed professionally, could be said to yield a living, as its modern counterpart does. Quite the opposite, in fact.

Real wrestling does not lend itself to great exploitation as a spectacular entertainment. For only the initiated have the satisfaction of knowing really what goes forward (or backward, as the case may be) at, say, a bout of Catch-as-Catch Can or Cumberland and Westmorland, the only two styles at which national championships are promoted by the N. A. W. A. in Britain.

This is another way of saying that wrestling does not get across in the easy way boxing does. When two people confront each other with the gloves on, their intention and the degree of their fulfillment become clearly apparent to one and all. When a couple of wrestlers are at grips, unless you know what is going on, you are rather apt to think, perhaps, that it isn't. Which is probably an exceedingly poor compliment to two relentless exponents of one of the oldest, cleanest, cleverest and most strenuous forms of athletic competition.

Dollins Medalist

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 10 (AP)—Al Dollins of Covington, Va., defending champion in the Mason and Dixon golf tournament, took medal honors for the third straight year yesterday with 39-39—78 as a small field of 10 other players qualified for the effort to capture his title.

Entrants in the 20th annual event braved cold winds and misting rain in the qualifying rounds, and poor scores marked the day's play.

J. B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., twice champion and twice runnerup in the event came in with an 84.

Pacific Coast League

By the Associated Press

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	7	2	.778
Oakland	7	3	.700
Seattle	6	4	.600
Los Angeles	5	4	.556
Sacramento	4	6	.400
Hollywood	4	6	.400
Portland	4	6	.400
San Francisco	2	8	.200

Results April 9

Portland 6, Sacramento 0.
Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 2.
Seattle 16, San Francisco 6.
San Diego 5, Oakland 4.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Brittany Coffee Shop
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Waitress Service in Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street Near Exeter
Kenmore 8410
Enjoy the quiet, refined atmosphere
Breakfasts from 25c. Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter
A Private Dining Room for family gatherings
THE MARY STUART
91 Mass. Ave. near Newbury Street

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Bob Berger's
FAMOUS RESTAURANT
Delectable One-Pound SIRLOIN STEAK
FROG LEGS— SHAD ROE
FRENCH ONION SOUP
CREPES SUZETTES
SOFT SHELL CRABS ETC.
256 Tremont Street, Boston
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DINE AT
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All Food Cooked on Premises
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Hotel COMMANDER
Hospitable Charming Colonial Atmosphere
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20 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value
Why Not Have the Best?

MEDFORD, MASS.
Dine Tonight AT Medford DUTCHLAND
REVERE BLVD. FELLSWAY
Let's Go to Dutchland!

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily
Free Indoor Parking Space for Customers

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Coffee and Waffle Shop
1837 Chestnut Street
All Kinds of Sandwiches
Salads
One Flight Up
Delicious Waffles
Nothing over 35c

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 2,135,760
1940 volume to date 56,390,968
1939 volume to date 72,027,827

Paper Stocks Advance in An Uneven Market

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Conflicting war-born trends seethed through the stock market today, boosting paper and some other specialty stocks higher but depressing such leaders as steels and motors.

With the outcome of "the new Jutland" still in duobt, trading turned extremely irregular toward the fifth hour of the spotty session. Transactions were at a rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

General averages slipped a bit, despite a series of new year's highs among the papers. Some nonferrous metals improved in the wake of advances in lead and scrap copper prices.

Traders' interest was completely wrapped up in whether the vaunted British navy would be able to smash the German fleets in the North Sea.

Among the forward leaders were International Paper & Power, Union Bag & Paper, Crown Zellerbach, Armour, Wilson, American Mercantile Marine, Celanese, American Smelting, American Telephone and Western Union. Backward were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

Curb stocks moved erratically. On the upside were Puget Sound Pulp & Timber, Midvale and St. Regis Paper while backward issues included Aluminum, Ltd., Gulf Oil and Northern States Power "A."

Scandinavian Bonds Lively

Still showing uneasiness over European events, the market for foreign dollar bonds fluctuated erratically today and many domestic corporate issues continued to decline.

Some Scandinavian issues rallied a point or more and Italian loans recovered from a big decline in the previous session on news of the German invasion of Norway and Denmark.

Up 1 to nearly 6 points in late trading were Norway 4½s of 1956, Milan 6½s, Italy 7s, German 5½s, Norway 4s of 1963, and Belgium 7s of 1955.

Akershus 4s, obligation of a Norwegian governmental department, plunged 23 points and Denmark mortgage banks 5s lost 19 at 25. Off 2 to 5 at one time were Danish consolidated municipal loan 5½s, the mortgage bank and municipal loans are traded in the curb market; Belgium 6½s of 1949, Brisbane 6s, German general electric 6½s and Australia 4½s.

Inland Steel Co. Issue Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Kuhn, Loeb & Company is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public $36,000,000 of first mortgage 3 per cent bonds. Series F, of Inland Steel Company. The bonds, due April 1, 1961, will be priced at 102 and accrued interest.

The net proceeds from the sale of these bonds, which, after deducting estimated expenses in connection with the sale, will approximate $35,849,720. This, together with the necessary treasury funds, will be used by the company to redeem, at 105, the $35,000,000 of outstanding first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds, Series D, due in 1961, which will require $36,750,000. Interest from Feb. 1 last on the Series D bonds, all of which are publicly held, will be paid out of treasury funds.

Wheat Prices Drop Over Cent a Bushel

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Wheat prices declined more than a cent a bushel at times today as war fever subsided and light to fair moisture was received in parts of the domestic wheat area.

Buying interest was much smaller than yesterday when wheat futures purchases totaled 59,872,000 bushels, compared with 14,226,000 a week ago and 18,784,000 a year ago. With July and September contracts, new crop deliveries, near their best price levels in nearly three years some liquidation was encouraged.

July contracts fell to $1.06, down 1¼, and September to $1.05⅞, down 1⅛ cents. May dropped to $1.06⅝, down 1¼.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market tried a comeback with fair success today after jobbers had marked down prices early to discourage selling. The recovery was especially evident in the bond market, where government issues rallied more than £1 from morning lows. Home rails recovered substantially and industrial leaders firmed. Coppers and other base metals showed less inclination to get ahead. Rubbers steadied in line with an improvement in the commodity.

Paris: The bourse partially cancelled Tuesday's severe losses today. Scandinavian stocks, unquoted Tuesday, were marked down 22 to 28 per cent. Rentes closed unchanged to 90 centimes higher.

Amsterdam: American steel and copper shares advanced in the curb quarter but the general tendency was downward elsewhere in the foreign and domestic list. Local issues declined an average of 5 points.

Liverpool: Profit taking and hedge pressure erased early gains in an erratic cotton futures market today. Final prices were 4 to 6 lower.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69¼	68¼	68¼	
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	50½	50⅜	50⅜	−1⅛
9	7⅛	Adams Express	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	26	26	26	− ½
191½	175⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	15	51	50	50⅛	−1⅛
3⅝	5⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 9
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
1⅛	3¼	Alleghany Corp	20	⅞	¾	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	5	11	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 9
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	12¾	12¼	12½	− ⅜
1.¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	− ½
24⅜	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¼e)	6	2.⅝	23	23½	− ¼
12⅜	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	3	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	180½	179¾	179¾	− ¼
14	1–	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	Apr 8
15	13½	Allied Mills	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	− ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	8	8½	8¼	8⅜	
69½	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	20	37¼	36	36	−1¼
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	1½	16½	16½	+ ½
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	4	56¾	56¾	56¾	Apr 9
21	18¼	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	19	19	19	− ¼
69⅝	41¾	Am Airlines	29	67¼	64½	66½	
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	12	11½	11⅝	− ¾
8⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ¼
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	42½	42½	42½	− ¼
116½	11–	Am Can (4)	4	115⅛	115	115	− ½
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	+ ½
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	5	27½	26⅞	27¼	− ¾
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	5	44½	44½	44½	−1⅜
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	12	22	20¾	20¾	−1⅞
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	9	9	9	
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	25	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	Apr 5
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	13	14	13½	13½	Apr 9
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	Apr 9
6½	5	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Apr 9
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
28¼	4–¼	Am & F$7p(.35k)	4	25¾	25½	25¾	− ¾
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅜
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	38	36⅜	35¼	36½	+1⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	30	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	2	35	35	35	− ⅛
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	2	64	64	64	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ¼
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	32	32	32	− ½
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	4	6	5¾	6	− ⅛
43	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	1	43	43	43	Apr 8
53½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Apr 6
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	7	21¼	20½	20⅞	− ⅜
61½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	5	61¼	60	61¼	Apr 9
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	3	14	13¾	13¾	− ¼
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	9	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	55	55	55	−1
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	19	46¾	45⅜	46¾	− ¼
10⅝	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	89	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	24	16½	16	16⅜	− ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Apr 9
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
53⅞	46	Am Sm & R(½e)	30	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	− ⅛
140¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	143	143	143	− ½
70	64⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	66	65¾	66	Apr 8
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	26	29⅜	28¾	29¼	− ¼
14½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	− ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 9
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	21¼	21	21	− ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	87	86¾	86¾	− ¼
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	− ⅛
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	16	174⅞	174	174	− ½
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	90¾	90½	90⅝	− ⅜
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149¾	149	149	Apr 9
5¾	5	Am Type Fdrs	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	− ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	38	10½	10⅜	10⅜	− ¼
100	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Apr 6
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	54	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ½
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	12	46¾	45½	45¾	+ ½
7⅞	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	72	8⅛	7½	7⅝	− ¼
44	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	2	44	44	44	Apr 9
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	129	32	31	31¼	− ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	7	39¾	39½	39½	
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	Apr 9
15⅛	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	
4	2⅛	A P W Paper	39	4¼	3¾	3¾	
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	34½	34¼	34½	Apr 5
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	109	109	Apr 6
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	524	7⅛	6¼	6¾	+ ¾
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	32	59½	57	58	+1½
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	7	42	41½	42	−1
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅝
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	9	8½	8½	Apr 9
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	−1
85	70	As DG 2pf(93⅛k)	1	75	75	75	Apr 5
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Apr 9
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	16	23½	22⅞	23⅛	− ⅞
57	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	55	55	55	Apr 9
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	4	17⅝	17½	17½	− ½
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	17	18⅛	16¾	18⅛	+1⅞
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	17	17¾	16⅞	17	+ ¾
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	7	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅝
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	Apr 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
51	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	47½	47½	47½	− ⅛
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	4	75	75	75	Apr 9
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	2	7¼	7	7	− ⅝
27⅝	11½	Auburn Auto	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	Apr 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	4¼	4	4	
8	6	Aviation Corp	71	7¾	7⅜	7½	− ¼

B

18	14	Bald Loco ct	11	16	15¾	15¾	− ⅝
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	Apr 9
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	2	10⅝	10½	10½	Apr 9
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	− ½
8⅜	7⅜	Barker Bros	8	8⅛	8	8	Apr 9
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
34¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	6	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	− ¾
31¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	17	31⅞	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
110	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	110	110	110	Apr 4
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	Apr 9
9⅞	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	4	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Apr 2
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	45	35⅛	34¼	34½	− ¼
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	− ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Apr 9
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	37¾	37	37	Apr 9
85⅞	40⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	91	82⅝	80½	81¼	− ½
12-¾	11–	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	1233⅛	123	1233⅛	Apr 9
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27	27	27	−1
22½	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	21¼	21	21	− ⅝
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	11	10⅝	10	10	− ⅝
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	2	22¼	21½	21¾	Apr 9
28	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	36	27	26	26⅝	− ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
27¾	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	11	26½	25⅝	25¾	− ⅞
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	15	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	15	24⅛	23½	23¾	− ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	2⅛	2	2	− ¼
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	3	34¼	34	34	− ½
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	26	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	− ¼
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	16	12⅜	12	12¼	− ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	22⅞	22¼	22¼	− ¾
39⅝	33	Briggs & S.S (3)	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅞
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	5	53½	53½	53½	Apr 9
3½	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	28	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	21	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	97	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅞
100⅜	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	100	100	100	− ⅜
65⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	7	62	62	62	+ ⅝
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	− ¼
56	35	Brown Sh(1½e)	1	36	36	36	Apr 4
29½	21¾	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	4	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	4	9¾	9⅝	9¾	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
27⅞	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	9	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31	31	31	
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	17	20	19½	19½	− ½
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
7⅜	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
23⅛	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	18	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
13¾	11–	Byers (AM) Co	1	12	12	12	− ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	14	14	14	− ¼

C

26⅞	21½	Calif Packing	25	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr 9
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	31	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	37	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅛	15¼	Camp Wy	12	17⅝e	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅞
23½	16½	Can Dry	29	21⅞	21⅛	21½	− ½
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	27	5½	5⅜	5½	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	3	39	39	39	Apr 9
6	5	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 9
28¼	23	Carpent (½e)	13	28¼	27½	28	Apr 9
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	8	3	3	3	Apr 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	70½	69	69	− ½
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	52	51½	51½	− ¾
33⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	76	33	31¾	32⅝	+ ⅝
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	16	11⅜	10⅞	11	− ¼
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	3	3	3	− ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
9	6¾	Cent Violetta S	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
6	5½	Century Rib M	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 6
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(2e)	13	39¾	39½	39½	
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	2	21	21	21	
27¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	17	28¾	27½	27½	
29½	15	Checker Cab	3	27	25¾	25¾	Apr 9
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	20	40½	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	
47⅜	4¼	Ches Corp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Apr 9
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	6	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	6	⅜	¾	¾	− ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 8
12⅝	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 9
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 9
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	42	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	7	12¼	11¾	12¼	− ¼
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Apr 9
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 8
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
¾	½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 4
11½	8½	Chickasha Cot	14	13½	12½	13¼	+ ⅛
13½	11⅛	Childs Co	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ¼
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	40	88	86⅝	87¼	− ⅞
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	4	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
39¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	37	37	37	−1½
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	9	42	41⅞	42	− ⅜
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	10	39¾	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	14	43½	42⅛	42¾	−1¼
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	2	127½	127½	127½	
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr 9
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	27	18¼	17¾	18	− ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cid(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 9
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	8	33	32½	32½	−1
21	17	Col Fuel & Iron	6	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	6	24¾	24½	24⅜	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
7½	5⅞	Col G & E (.20e)	54	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	92	92	92	− ⅛
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	2	7	7	7	− ¼
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	4	21¼	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅞
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	97½	97½	97½	Apr 9
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	20	47⅞	46½	47	Apr 9
108½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Apr 8
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	54½	54⅛	54⅛	− ⅜
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Apr 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	44	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	− ⅛
2	1	Com'th & South	22	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	68	67½	68	+1
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	48	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
23½	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
14	8	Congress Cigar	2	12	11¾	12	− ¼
31	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	22	30	29	29½	− ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	14½	14¼	14½	
97⅜	73¼	Cons Cop (.15e)	94	9½	9⅛	9¼	− ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	39	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108	108	108	
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅜
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr 9
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	73	8	7⅞	7 ⅝	− ⅜
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 9
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4⅛	4	4	
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr 9
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	Apr 9
17¾	14⅜	Container (¼e)	102	18¼	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	10	13⅞	13½	13½	− ⅛
15	1	Cont Bak (B)	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9½	92½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92	92	92	−1
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	48½	48	48¼	− ¼
116½	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr 9
9¼	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	8⅜	8½	8½	− ⅛
40⅜	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	
43¾	31⅝	Cont Motors	32	4	3⅞	3⅞	
25	22⅜	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	6	23⅝	23¼	23¼	− ¼
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	5	30⅜	30½	30½	−1½
22⅞	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	49	22⅜	22⅛	22½	− ⅜
64	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	63	62⅝	63	− ⅝
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	6	61½	61	61	− ½
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Apr 9
7½	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	28

Commerce and Finance

Reserve Board Sees Consumption Now Equaling Production

Business and Industry

Prentis Asks 'Overhauling' Of NLRB Act

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, called for changes in the National Labor Relations Act he said are necessary "to prevent government by blackjack."

"With that act," he declared in a speech to industrialists from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, "came not peace but a sword.

"Strife has been multiplied manifold. The act sees evil in the minutest details of an employer's relations with his employees, but it is blind, and wilfully so, to intimidation, coercion and worse on the part of labor racketeers and professional agitators."

Mr. Prentis, President of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., asserted that labor leaders have "no less social responsibility" than employers.

"The sorry record of the National Labor Relations Act and its administration has been revealed by the Smith investigating committee," he said. "Here is a law held out as the answer to labor disputes and a solution of the unemployment problem, but conceived and administered in the un-American theory and spirit that the interests of employer and employee are and must always be antagonistic."

The N. A. M. President told the assembled industrialists that three groups oppose a "thorough overhauling" of the act:

Labor organizations which the act "has armed with clubs while it was chaining balls to the ankles of employers."

"Bureaucrats and job holders . . . who want to prolong their spree."

Politicians "playing both ends against the middle."

Wagner Act amendments proposed in a bill by Chairman Mary T. Norton of the House Labor Committee are a "red herring" and would "make little difference," Mr. Prentis asserted. The only way to amend the act properly, he said, is to make the changes suggested by the Smith Investigating Committee.

Mr. Prentis' speech formally opened a movement he announced a week ago to "mobilize" the nation's manufacturers in a campaign for "better understanding of private enterprise." The meeting was the first of 37 scheduled this year throughout the country.

Bonds on Exchange Decline in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported bond issues listed as of March 30 totaled 1,380 with par value of $53,852,621,102 and market value of $50,006,387,149, an average price of 92.86 per cent of face value.

This compares with listing as of February 29 of 1,387 issues with par value of $53,937,100,052 and market value of $49,605,261,998, an average price of 91.97.

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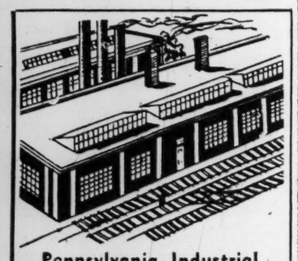
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Heads Paper Body

Wide World

Cranston Williams
General Manager, American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Canada Seen Able To Fill U. S. Needs For Newspaper Pulp

NEW YORK (AP)—Cranston Williams, General Manager, American Newspaper Publishers Association, said leading sellers of newsprint have maintained previously announced prices for the second quarter, despite decreasing shipments from Scandinavian countries, caused by latest war conditions.

One leading producer, Great Northern Paper Co., recently withdrew a $1-a-ton price increase for the second quarter, leaving its price unchanged.

"Canadian mills have been taking up the slack as shipments from overseas have fallen off," Mr. Williams said, "and still have more than ample capacity for United States newsprint consumption.

"We are advising our members not to create an artificial shortage by hoarding."

In 1939 about 9 per cent of newsprint consumed in the U. S. came from overseas. Imports from overseas (especially Baltic nations) have decreased at a fast rate since last October, and in the first two months of 1940 slumped to 19,835 tons, compared with 43,029 tons for the first two months of 1939.

The situation in the wood pulp field is somewhat different. In 1939, the U. S. imported from Finland, Germany, Norway and Sweden 37.8 per cent of total U. S. consumption of unbleached sulphite from which newsprint is made.

However, Canadian mills were said to have adequate capacity for supplying all U. S. needs of this pulp as well as other varieties.

Of other leading kinds of pulp, overseas shipments accounted for the following ratio of total U. S. consumption in 1939: bleached sulphite, (used for rayon and high grade papers) 13.5 per cent; bleached sulphate (used for file folders and bleached white paper) 11.5 per cent; unbleached sulphate (used for wrapping and container paper) 15.8 per cent.

Thus, Mr. Williams pointed out, unused Canadian capacity seemingly would be more than able to supply U. S. needs.

West Penn Power Issues Offered To Public Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—West Penn Power Company common stock and a new series of first mortgage bonds are being offered by a group headed by W. C. Langley & Co., the First Boston Corp., and Bonbright & Co.

The offering consists of 160,000 shares of the former at $27 per share and $3,500,000 Series K 3 per cent bonds due March 1, 1970, at 104½ and accrued interest.

Net proceeds, after expenses, will be applied by the West Penn Power Company to the completion, construction, or acquisition of improvements, additions and betterments to its plant and property.

The indenture under which the bonds of series K are to be issued is a direct first mortgage on all real estate, fixed property and franchises now owned by the company, and will be a direct mortgage lien on all such property hereafter acquired. There are presently outstanding and secured by the indenture $56,500,000 principal amount of bonds heretofore issued which will be secured pari passu with the series K bonds.

The series K bonds are redeemable at 109 per cent to and including March 1, 1943; at 108 per cent March 1, 1946; 107 per cent to March 1, 1949; 106 per cent to March 1, 1952; 105 per cent to March 1, 1955; 104 per cent to March 1, 1958; and 103 per cent thereafter to March 1, 1961; 102 per cent to March 1, 1964; 101½ per cent to March 1, 1967; 101 per cent to March 1, 1968; at 100½ per cent to March 1, 1969, and thereafter at 100¼ per cent, together in each case with interest to redemption date.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The West Penn Power Company declaration covering the public offering of $3,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, 3 per cent, due in 1970, and 160,000 shares of common stock of no par value has been made effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The concern is a holding company and a subsidiary of the American Water Works & Electric Company.

Only One-Seventh of Farmers Seen Benefited by Jones Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The more the Jones bill for refinancing of federal farm mortgages is examined the more interesting it becomes.

Wall Street has already indicated its interest by a sharp mark-up in "federals"—the bonds of the Federal Land Bank system, which have been lagging several points behind Treasury obligations for many months.

The fundamental reason for this mark-up is that the bill would ultimately convert the Federal Land Bank system into a government operation, and both the import of the bill, and some of the official testimony given in the hearings, indicates that Federal Land Bank obligations will in a few years become actual obligations of the United States Government.

Hits Co-operative Enterprise

The most obvious and immediate effect of the bill would be to cut the rate on mortgage interest rate to be paid by farmers to the Federal Land Banks and to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation from the present 3½ and 4 per cent respectively, down to a flat 3 per cent.

Incidentally, the bill should more correctly be called the Wheeler-La Follette - Bankhead - Frazier - Jones bill, rather than just the plain Jones bill. Marvin Jones heads the House Agricultural Committee, which will almost certainly favor the bill. In the Senate it will have to run the gantlet of the Banking and Currency Committee, which is tougher on easy money and easy credit bills. But the above names indicate that the bill will have lots of friends in the Senate.

After all, the Senate put back the House's economy cuts in the farm bill, and this is election year. And the immediate effect of cutting the farm mortgage rate to 3 per cent is a mere $15,000,000 a year further burden on the Federal Treasury for the next seven years, which is really nothing nowadays.

However, there is much more to the bill than a subsidized 3 per cent farm mortgage rate. It is another "death sentence"—this time not to private enterprise, but to co-operative enterprise, in the form of the Federal Land Bank system.

Thus, first, the bill wipes out the requirement that borrowers from the Land Bank system put up 5 per cent of the loan in the form of a subscription to one of the farm mortgage co-operative societies who, in turn, use this money to subscribe to the Land Banks' capital stock. The farmer would have to subscribe nothing. So eventually that capital stock would naturally have to be subscribed by the U. S. Treasury.

A 3 P. C. Permanent Rate

Secondly, the Land Bank system would cease definitely to operate on an ordinary commercial basis. The present subsidy of around $30,000,000 which the Treasury has been paying to enable the Banks to carry farm mortgages at a 3 per cent rate would be regularized or made permanent.

On 1934, over the President's veto, Congress voted that the rates should be cut to 4 per cent and the Land Banks reimbursed by the Treasury for the difference; this has been subsequently cut to 3½ per cent, and the 1½ per cent subsidy on round $1,800,000,000 of mortgages held, comes to about $27,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year.

Now the rate is to be cut to 3 per cent, which will add some $9,000,000 to the cost, but the important thing is that the 3 per cent rate is to be permanent. The previous cuts were temporary or "emergency"—in fact they were nominally slated to expire on July 1 of this year, leaving the rate to return to the old 5 per cent or whatever the contract might have originally called for.

But there are still more important changes. The whole principle of the mortgage is to be changed. If a farmer feel that he can't keep up the payments, he can turn back the property to the Land Banks. Then the mortgage is to be burned up and the farmer is to be given a lease on the place for five years for what he can pay. After five years he can buy back the farm from the Bank, paying for it with a mortgage the size of which is to be determined by the amount he can pay. If meantime the farm has greatly increased in value, then he can have it back merely by assuming the old mortgage—on a 3 per cent basis.

Would Avoid Foreclosures

The purpose of this is to avoid contributing to further foreclosures and farm tenancy. The Administration has turned eagerly in recent years to stop-gap efforts to stop the rising trend of these, as the Government and its affiliates have become the largest mortgageholders on American farms and has made such liberal advances, particularly through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, that most of its debtors hold their farms on little more than a shoe-string equity.

It was good politics in 1932 to pillory the long-suffering insurance companies for foreclosing on Iowa farms, but now the Farm Credit Administration (which means mostly the Land Banks and the Farm Mortgage Corporation) holds four times as much in farm mortgages as the insurance companies and is foreclosing on farms at the rate of about 1,700 a month or 15,000 a year. Even at that, it is far more long-suffering, with the help of the United States Treasury, than the insurance companies ever felt they could afford to be, for about 25 per cent of its mortgages are delinquent. As of Jan. 1, some 254,000 mortgagors were behind on payments of (interest—repayments of principal excused) out of about 1,057,000 who owed to the land banks or to the "land bank commissioner" (FFMC).

So the bill would avoid the foreclosure problem by the natural process of quietly letting the farmer have his land without even the embarrassment of a composition under the Frazier-Lemke section of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. This would prevent the FCA from having to throw back into the farm real estate market an increasing volume of distressed farms. This would not only keep the distressed or allegedly distressed farmer on his farm, but also keep his farm off the market. The FCA faces somewhat the same problem as the HOLC, which has had to foreclose so far on nearly 180,000 properties and either rent or sell them.

More Lenient to Farmers

In fact though the bill is still far from law, the FCA as long ago as last fall passed the word round that it would be more lenient do delinquent farmers. Its foreclosures were nearly as embarassing to itself as to the farmer who decided to "let the government have it."

At present there is about $1,000,000,000 in foreclosed farm land, or some 30,000,000 acres, in the hands of large institutional lenders. Only a small part so far is held by the "government"—in which word the Federal Land Banks must already be bracketed. The Land Bank system and the FFMC hold perhaps $125,000,000 of such land.

On the other hand the life insurance companies probably hold about $700,000,000. Joint stock land banks (in liquidation since 1933) hold perhaps $60,000,000, and commercial banks perhaps $40,000,000. Three state farm credit agencies now in liquidation hold perhaps $60,000,000. The total of round $1,000,000,000 compares with total estimated "value" of all farm property of $35,000,000,000 and total farm mortgage debt now outstanding of about $7,000,000,000.

But there is one more feature of the bill which is the most decisive of all. The program is to subsidize a mortgage rate of 3 per cent until 1946. At that time the first of the present outstanding land bank issues mature—though a good many of them are callable beginning in the middle of 1943. The plan is then to have them refunded in issues which will be not only exempt from normal income tax and surtax but will be directly guaranteed by the United States Treasury.

Bails Out the Land Banks

It has always been an open secret that government credit was behind the Land Bank bonds. Endless legal niceties have been found in the meaning of the word "instrumentalities" of the United States Government but it was long felt, without tangible evidence, that the Treasury would bail out the Land Banks if they got in trouble. They did, finally, in 1932, and the Treasury came through handsomely with a $125,000,000 cash subscription to their stock, and after that of course the Federal Farm Mortgage Act bailed them out of their weaker mortgages, which were taken round to the Land Commissioner and refunded.

A little background and a few figures—not too many—may be useful in placing the present program. Just before the World War, the total of farm mortgages ran pretty steadily round $4,000,000,000. When wheat zoomed to $3.00 and cotton to 30 cents, farmers borrowed heavily instead of paying off and the peak mortgage debt was reached in 1923 at about $11,000,000,000. It was down to around $9,800,000,000 in 1929 and now it is down to about $7,000,000,000.

Of this the FCA holds about $2,800,000,000, or about 20 per cent. This figure has risen with particular speed in the 1930's while the amount held in insurance companies, banks, etc., has droped even faster, either through foreclosure or through refunding with the government. The entire drop of some $2,800,000,000 and more since 1929 has been in non-government holdings of farm debt. In recent TNEC hearings, Gerhard Gesell said that 26 insurance companies which held $1,787,000,000 of farm mortgages in 1929 held only $743,000,000 at the end of 1938 (of which some one seventh were delinquent three months or more).

Interest Burden Lower

Before the World War, when cash farm income was running round $6,000,000,000 a year, farm mortgage interest charges were running round $300,000,000, or a shade under 5 per cent. Now cash farm income is running round $8-$9,000,000,000 and mortgage interest charges are running round $350-400,000,000, or somewhere round 4½ per cent. The percentage ran somewhere between 5 and 6 per cent during the 1920's. So the burden isn't as heavy as it used to be. It got really heavy in 1932, when cash income dropped so that mortgage interest charges were round 11.2 per cent.

For 1938, total mortgage interest charges were $397,000,000 but the U. S. Treasury paid $39,000,000 of it, bringing it down to $358,000,000.

The Grange, the Farm Bureau, the American National Livestock Association, and other farm organizations which oppose the Wheeler - La Follette - Bankhead-Frazier-Jones bill may feel they have a just grievance in that the proposed relief goes only to a small group. If the bill goes through, the annual mortgage subsidy will be approximately $55,000,000.

Only about a third of American farms carry any mortgage at all, and of their $7,000,000,000 mortgage debt and roughly $375,000,000 of annual charges, only about 40 per cent will benefit, in other words, those carrying the $2,800,000,000 owed the FCA, on which in 1938 the mortgage interest charges were round $102,000,000. So the entire benefit will go to about one seventh of the farmers, who will get roughly a 50 per cent write-off of their contractual mortgage interest charges. Their seventh of the soil conservation payments, parity payments, etc., would easily take care of the rest.

Board Thinks Inventories Not Excessive

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, estimating that consumption of American factory products is "at least as large" as production, hinted that business is ready to end its recent decline.

Making no flat predictions, the board, in its monthly bulletin, disputed the notion held in some Government quarters that business cannot pick up until present large inventories in the hands of manufacturers or wholesalers are sold.

Index 7 Points Higher

The board noted that its seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production dropped from 128 last December to 105 in March. The March figure was still 7 points higher than in the same month last year and was 2 to 4 points higher than last July and August, when last fall's sensational pickup was getting under way.

The industrial slow-down so far this year has been explained generally as the result of production outrunning consumption in the rapid factory pace stimulated by the war last fall. Business simply slowed down to use up part of the excess goods produced then.

As an explanation of the industrial decline to date, the board accepted this theory, saying, "any appraisal of the present position must take into account the possibility that for a time production may be below consumption with some liquidation of the inventories accumulated earlier, when output was clearly in excess of consumption."

Concerning the view that existing inventories might postpone recovery indefinitely, the board continued, "at the same time due consideration should be given to the fact that inventory accumulation, while rapid from September to the early part of this year, extended over only a short period; that in lines where activity is being sustained at high levels the volume of inventories required, including goods in process, is larger than last summer; and that during a period like the present it may appear advantageous, in the case of some commodities, to keep more inventories than usual."

The board indicated that price changes in the last year had exaggerated the apparent increase in inventories. It pointed out, for instance, that a Commerce Department survey, showing that inventories at the end of January were 7½ per cent larger than a year earlier, made no allowance for the fact that prices were higher. Thus, when measured by value, the same physical amount of inventories today may appear larger than a year ago.

Joins Aircraft Firm

Harry Woodhead
New President of Aviation Manufacturing Corp. He succeeds W. H. Beal, resigned. Mr. Woodhead, for the last 13 years, has been Vice-President and General Manager of the Cleveland plant of the Truscon Steel Company.

Nickel Plate Cash Rises to $5,453,942

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad—which has a big [illegible] 6 per cent notes failing due in 18 months—told its stockholders the road built up its cash to $5,453,942 at the end of 1939.

A year before, cash totaled $2,909,594 after Nickel Plate bought $2,138,500 of the notes from holders who refused to extend them another three years.

Wichita Clearing House Association Opposes Liquor at Bankers' Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—The Wichita Clearing House Association has taken a strong stand against bars being set up at bankers' conventions for the serving of liquor to bankers and their friends. The annual convention of the Kansas Bankers Association will be held in Wichita on May 8-10, and the Wichita banks will be hosts for the convention. The Kansas convention has for many years outranked in attendance similar state conventions, and the number expected to be present this year is upward of 2,000.

It has become customary at the National Conventions of the American Bankers Association, and at state conventions, for many of the larger banks in the cities to send out invitations before the convention date announcing the headquarter rooms of the city bank, at which rooms the guest found a bar for serving liquor.

Custom a Nuisance

The custom has been steadily growing until it has become, many claim, a nuisance at the conventions, and in the opinion of many bankers has lowered the standard of these gatherings and endangered their future usefulness.

Recently, the Wichita Clearing House Association met in Wichita to discuss plans for the May convention. Kansas is a dry State, and while there is private drinking there are no public places where liquor is served, and the authorities are charged with the duty of enforcing the dry law.

The Wichita Clearing House Association requested Fred Bowman, Secretary of the Kansas Bankers Association, to notify banks in the larger cities such as Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, where the Kansas banks carry substantial balances, to eliminate the bars and free serving of liquor at the Kansas convention.

Mr. Bowman was further requested to advise these parties that the Wichita Police Departmnt is alert and sincere in its effort to enforce the dry law, and that the bankers of Wichita are supporting the Chief of Police in this undertaking, and that they would not consider the Wichita banks at all responsible if places set up during the convention for the free dispensation of alcoholic beverages were raided by the police department, and embarrassing situations created.

Useless Expenditure

Furthermore, letters are being sent out by the Wichita Clearing House Association to the presidents of a number of city banks, which have been known to spend large sums on bars for their headquarters at the conventions in this and other states, and these letters call the attention of the presidents of those banks to the uselessness of such expenditures, and request that expenses for liquor be eliminated entirely from their appropriations for the Kansas convention this year.

Gulf Oil to Build $5,000,000 Plant

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — A $5,000,000 expansion program at the Gulf Oil Company plant here was disclosed through approval of city council's public works committee on changes in streets near the company's plant.

The Philadelphia plant is the second largest maintained by the company. The largest is at Port Arthur, Texas.

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BOWDOIN SQ. 109 Cambridge St., cor. Staniford St.
124 BOYLSTON ST. Near Colonial Theatre
162 CANAL ST. Near North Station
CHARLESTOWN City Square
CLEVELAND CIRCLE 1912 Beacon St., cor. Ayer Rd.
50 ESSEX ST. Cor. of Harrison Ave.
171 HARVARD AVE. Between Commonwealth and Brighton Aves.
248 HUNTINGTON AVE. Opp. Symphony Hall
KENMORE SQ. 542 Commonwealth Ave. 544 Commonwealth Ave. cor. of Brookline Ave.
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April 10, 1940

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Business Men Watch Effect Of War Factor

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—With American trade lines into Scandinavia hit by the German invasion of Denmark and Norway, Wall Street trading moved uncertainly awaiting fuller disclosure of the business effects.

Except for further heavy buying in shares of American paper and pulp producers, stock dealings were moderate in comparison with yesterday's excited fluctuations.

Some commodities, including sugar and rubber, expanded previous gains as speculative circles pondered the possibility the big Scandinavian merchant fleets may be taken out of world trade and raise carrying costs of imported materials.

Pound Is Active

The open-market rate for the British pound remained depressed but price changes narrowed after yesterday's steep dive to the lowest quotations of the war period. At one time the pound was quoted around $3.45 in the so-called "free" market, off about a cent. The British exchange control buys sterling at $4.02½.

The market for Scandinavian bonds, cracked wide open on the first reaction to the Nazi move into the northern countries, also flattened out, with price changes mixed.

Lead, recently on the skids, was raised $2 a ton.

Thrown into confusion by the sudden shift of the war to the north, trade relations with Scandinavia and potential repercussions on business in the United States were subject to varying interpretation in financial and shipping circles.

The concensus seemed to be that if Germany consolidates its position in Norway and forces Sweden into the Nazi economic orbit, this country may lose the bulk of its trade with Scandinavia, which has grown since the war's outbreak.

4 P. C. of U. S. Trade

This trade with northern Europe, it was pointed out, has averaged about $700,000 daily the last two years, and represented approximately 4 per cent of the United States' total foreign trade.

On the other hand, analysts weighted the possibility the loss of business with Scandinavia may be offset in part or whole by diversion of allied purchases of foodstuffs from the Nordic nations to Canada and the United States.

Moreover, United States and Canadian producers were expected to take over the bulk of the big paper and pulp market Scandinavian producers have supplied, with the prospect this may mean eventually additional expansion of capacity in the growing southern paper industry.

The scramble to buy paper company shares put the Wall Street spotlight on this aspect of the changing trade situation, which has been forcing the United States toward greater self-sufficiency in various lines.

The future of the Scandinavian Merchant Marine, a big factor in the world's shipping markets, was befogged in doubt. Cargo loadings on American and Scandinavian vessels were suspended at North Atlantic ports and ship brokers were in the dark as to what would become of the Danish and Norwegian ships outside Germany's immediate grip. Some shippers suggested the Allies may seize them.

Norway Is Fourth

Norway's merchant fleet is ranked fourth among maritime nations and Scandinavian ships have filled some of the vacancies in services to the war zones resulting from withdrawal of American lines.

Scandinavian ships, it was noted, have had a considerable part in the sugar carrying trade, also in oil.

In domestic markets, the chief effect of the latest war events seemed to have been a broader revival of buying, especially in textiles and metals.

Some analysts said the spread of the fighting probably would make business men more anxious to get protection against possible price rises by holding ample stocks and in anticipation of heavier allied war purchases in the United States. Consequently, there was a disposition to regard inventories accumulated in the early warmonths as less burdensome than they appeared a few weeks ago.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 10

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.46½	$3.49	$8.2397
Cables	3.46½	3.49	8.2397
France—franc	01961/2	.0198	†
Belgium—belga	.1695	.1705	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2242	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5309	$
Sweden—krona	††	††	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0069	.0070	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0190	.0190	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0355x	.0355x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*†	.2280	.2275	.7187
Brazil—milreis*†	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1800	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5358	.5360	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2237	.2250	*
Shanghai—dol	.0600	.0600	*
Str. Stlmnts—dol	.4150	.4250	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8350	.8375	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅜s '47-43	109.13	109.13	109.13
11 3¼s '45-43	109.21	109.21	109.21
11 3¼s '46-44	110.11	110.10	110.11
8 4s '54-44	114.23	114.23	114.23
2 2¾s '47-45	109.12	109.12	109.12
5 2½s '45	109.2	109.2	109.2
5 3¼s'56-46	114.24	114.24	114.24
1 3s '48-46	111	111	111
8 4¼s '52-47	120.21	120.20	120.20
10 2½s '53-49	106	105.30	105.30
1 2¾s '54-51	108.4	108.4	108.4
2 3s '55-51	110.30	110.30	110.30
2 2¼s '53-51	104	103.23	103.23
28 2¾s '60-55	108.11	108.6	108.10
28 2¾s '65-60	106.29	106.28	106.28

Home Owners Loan

15 3s '52-44	107.26	107.26	107.26
5 1½s '47-45	101.28	101.28	101.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81	81	81
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Alleghany 5s'50 st	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	98	98	98
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109	109	109
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
15 Am1&Chem 5½s'49	104	104	104
17 Am T&T 5½'43			
107 21-32	107 19-32	107 19-32	
6 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109½	109	109½
7 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	108¾	109¼
20 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102⅞	102¾	102¾
10 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅛	103	103
14 Arm Del 4s '55	102¾	102¼	102⅝
31 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104⅝	105
4 At&SF 4s 1995	95½	95½	95½
12 At&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103½	103½
10 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110	109½	109½
2 AT&SF Rky M 4s '65	100	100	100
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 ACLine 4½s '64	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5 Atl Gu & Wi 5s '59	72	72	72
2 Atl Refin 3s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68	68	68
20 B&O '95 st A	27⅜	27	27
4 B&O '95 st C	31	30¾	30¾
6 B&O '96 st E	27	26¾	26¾
2 B&O cv '60 St	14¼	14½	14½
8 B&O 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	60	59⅞	60
7 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	110	110
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104	103¾	104
46 Boston&Me 5s '67	48½	48	48
26 Boston&Me 5s '67 St	47⅞	47½	47½
3 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 St	46½	46½	46½
4 Boston&Me 5s '55 St	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Bkly Edis 4½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
108 BklyManTr4½s '66ct	90½	90	90½
2 BklyUnGas 6s '47	114½	114⅜	114⅜
4 BklyUGas 5s '45	113⅜	113¼	113¼
3 BklyUGas 5s '57 B	108⅜	106⅞	106⅞
2 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
11 BufR&P '57 St	38	37	37
2 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	5	5	5
7 Bush Term 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Can Sou 5s '62	81¾	81¼	81¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100	99¼	100
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99	99	99
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97½	97⅜	97⅜
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98¼	97⅝	98¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	109¾	109¾
18 Can Pac 5s '44	103½	102⅞	102⅞
14 Can Pac 5s '54	83	82	82
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	86½	86	86
14 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66	66
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51½	51	51
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68½	68½
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	98	98	98
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	109	109	109
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	66½	66¼	66½
15 Am1&Chem 5½s'49	104	104	104
17 Am T&T 5½'43			
107 21-32	107 19-32	107 19-32	
6 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109½	109	109½
7 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109¼	108¾	109¼
20 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102⅞	102¾	102¾
10 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅛	103	103
14 Arm Del 4s '55	102¾	102¼	102⅝
31 AT&SF 4s '95	105	104⅝	105
4 At&SF 4s 1995	95½	95½	95½
12 At&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103½	103½
10 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110	109½	109½
2 AT&SF Rky M 4s '65	100	100	100
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 ACLine 4½s '64	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
5 Atl Gu & Wi 5s '59	72	72	72
2 Atl Refin 3s '52	105½	105½	105½
1 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	68	68	68
20 B&O '95 st A	27⅜	27	27
4 B&O '95 st C	31	30¾	30¾
6 B&O '96 st E	27	26¾	26¾
2 B&O cv '60 St	14¼	14½	14½
8 B&O 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
2 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	60	59⅞	60
7 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110	110	110
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104	103¾	104
46 Boston&Me 5s '67	48½	48	48
26 Boston&Me 5s '67 St	47⅞	47½	47½
3 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Boston&Me 4¾s '61 St	46½	46½	46½
4 Boston&Me 5s '55 St	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Bkly Edis 4½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
108 BklyManTr4½s '66ct	90½	90	90½
2 BklyUnGas 6s '47	114½	114⅜	114⅜
4 BklyUGas 5s '45	113⅜	113¼	113¼
3 BklyUGas 5s '57 B	108⅜	106⅞	106⅞
2 Buf Niag El 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
11 BufR&P '57 St	38	37	37
2 Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	5	5	5
7 Bush Term 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Can Sou 5s '62	81¾	81¼	81¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100	99¼	100
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99	99	99
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97½	97⅜	97⅜
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98¼	97⅝	98¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	110	109¾	109¾
18 Can Pac 5s '44	103½	102⅞	102⅞
14 Can Pac 5s '54	83	82	82
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	86½	86	86
14 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66	66
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3	3	3
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51½	51	51
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68½	68½	68½
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	16	16	16
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	14½	14½	14½
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29½	29½	29½
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20½	20¼	20¼
40 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	20¼	20¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20½	20½	20½
106 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20⅜	20¼	20¼
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	40	40	40
11 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	40	39¾	39¾
2 Mob & Oh 4½s '77	32	32	32
2 Mob & Oh 4½s '79 ct	32¾	32¼	32¾
10 Mon Pow 3½s '66	100¾	100⅜	100¾
10 Mor & Essex 5s '55	36	36	36
15 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32¼	32	32
5 Mor&Essex3½s2000	43	43	43
2 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Nassau El 4s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
82 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	54½	54	54½
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	107⅛	107	107⅛
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102¾	103
2 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126¾	126¾	126¾
5 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	75	75	75
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	67½	67½	67½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	39	39	39
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	33	33	33
10 NY & Long Br 4s'41	72½	72½	72½
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅞	59	59
33 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53½	53	53
7 NYC cn 4s'98	61¼	60¼	60¼
6 NYC 3¾s'46	79¼	79	79
11 NYC & HR 4s'42	94½	93¼	93¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
11 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	67	66	66
53 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57½	57	57
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108⅜	108½	108½
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109	109	109
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	116	116	116
12 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	23½	23⅜	23½
5 NYNH&H cl 6s'40	34	34	34
14 NYNH&H 4½s'67	22½	22⅛	22⅛
6 NYNH&H 4s'55	20	20	20
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	19	19	19
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6¾	6¾	6¾
15 NYO&W rfg 4s'92 reg	5½	5½	5½
1 NY & R Gas 6s'51 A	105½	105½	105½
9 NY Steam 3½s'63	106¼	106	106¼
6 NY S&W gen 5s'40	10	10	10
2 NY S&W Term 5s'43	57½	57½	57½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5	5	5
2 NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
34 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	16½	16	16⅜
41 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	16½	16	16¼
2 Norf & W 4s'96	125	125	125
1 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56⅞	51	51
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	50	50
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	44	44
6 Nor Pac 4s '97	66½	66¼	66¼
23 Nor Pac 3s 0247	41	40⅞	41
46 Nor Pac Ore '36s '67	109⅜	109¼	109¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109½	109¼	109¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107	107
10 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105	105	105
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
6 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	75¼	75	75
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	113	113
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	43½	43½	43½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104	104
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	109½	109½	109½
4 Pen RR cn 4½s'48	118⅜	118¾	118⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102½	102¼	102⅜
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	87⅝	88
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	91½	91½	91½
11 Pen RR 3¼s'52	85¼	85⅛	85¼
29 Peo Gas&C Chi 5s '47	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
19 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
5 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	7¾	7¾	7¾
23 Pere a Mrq 5s '56	70	67¾	67¾
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	58⅛	57¾	57¾
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111	110½	111
6 Phila Co 5s '67	106	105⅞	105¾
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111¾	111⅜	111¾
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
3 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	110	110
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	106½	106½	106½
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99	99	99
1 Phil Coke&Ir 4½s '52	100	100	100
1 Pitt&W Va 4½s '59B	45	45	45
13 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	74¼	73¾	73¾
7 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	82½	82	82½
18 Por Ri AT 6s '43 unst	82¾	82	82⅜
36 Postal Tel&C 5s '54	24	23¾	23¾
2 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	83⅛	82¾	82¾
2 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	122¼	122¼	122¼
19 Pub Cvc No Ill 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	69½	69½	69½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
4 Republic Stl 5½s '54	107¾	107½	107½
14 Republic Stl 4½s '61	97¼	97	97
22 Republic Stl 4½s '56	97⅝	97½	97½
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Rio Gr June 5s '39	35¼	35¼	35¼
9 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	32½	32½	32½
1 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	109	109	109
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	94½	94¼	94¼
6 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	64½	63	63
3 StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	64	64	64
15 St L S F 5s '50 B	15	14¾	14¾
19 St L S F 4½s'78	13⅝	13¼	13¼
3 StLSPF4½s'78ct st	13¼	13	13
51 St L S F 4s '50 A	14	13⅞	13⅞
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7 StPEGrTrk4½s'47	12	11¼	11¼
17 SA&A Pass 4s'43	63	62⅞	62⅞
2 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	44	44	44
3 Seabd A L cn 6s '45	6½	6½	6½
60 Sea A L 4s '50 ss	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
1 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	2½	2½	2½
60 Shell Un 2½s '54	96⅞	96¼	96¼
6 Socony-Vac 3s '64	105⅞	105¾	105¾
19 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	108½	108½	108½
21 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
4 Sou Kraft 4½s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
18 Sou Pac 4½s'68	46½	46¼	46½
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	45¾	45¼	45¼
14 So Pac 4½s'69	45⅝	45½	45½
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59½	59	59
4 So Pac ctf 4s '49	46	45½	46
27 So Pac 3¾s '46	52⅝	52	52
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49	48¾	49
3 South Ry 6½s'56	82	82	82
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	77	77	77
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88½	88½
28 South Ry 5s 4s '56	58⅜	58	58¼
8 So Ry 4s St L '51	71	70½	71
3 S W Bell Tel 5½s'64	111⅜	110⅞	111
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107	107	107
11 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105¾	105½	105½
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Studebaker cv 6s '45	109¼	108½	108½
5 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¾	105½	105½
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	111	111	111
12 Tex Corp 3s '59	106¼	106	106
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	69½	69½	69½
95 Third Ave 1st 5s '60	23½	23¼	23¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 TideWat AssoO3½s'52	106	106	106
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114¼	114	114
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97	97	97
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	74½	74½	74½
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	87½	87¼	87½
1 US Steel 3½s 48	103¼	103⅜	103¼
1Un Stockyds 4½s 51	91½	91½	91½
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103	103	103
1 Utah P & L 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Util P&L 5½s 47	96	96	96
5 Util P&L 5s 59	96	95½	95½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	46	46	46
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Wabash 5s 80	8	8	8
54 Warner Bros 6s 48	90	89¾	90
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	32	32	32
1 West Pen 3½s 66	110	110	110
7 West Shore 4s 2361	48½	48½	48½
7 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	101	101	101
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	90½	90½	90½
4 Westn Md 4s 52	84¾	83½	83½
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
9 Western Un 5s 51	68¾	68¼	68⅝
10 Western Un 5s 60	68½	68⅛	68½
8 Western Un 4½s 50	65¾	65	65
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	100⅞	100¾	100¾
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	24	23⅝	23⅝
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	9	9	9
31 Young S&T cv 4s 48	106⅜	106½	106

Foreign Bonds

41 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	56	53¼	55
3 Akershus 4s '68	40	40	40
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13½	13½	13½
2 Antwerp 5s '58	71	71	71
45 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	84	83½	83⅝
10 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	84	83⅝	83⅝
52 Argentine 4½s'48	95	94⅜	94⅜
26 Argentine 4½s '71	89	88¾	89
7 Australia 5s '55	77	77	77
9 Australia 4½s '56	73	72¼	72¼
28 Belgium 7s '55	98	96¼	97
32 Belgium 6½s'49	95	90	90
29 Belgium 6s '55	94	90	90
1 Brazil 8s '41	20	20	20
6 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16¼	16½
11 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
1 Brisbane 5s '57	66	66	66
5 Brisbane 6s '50	80	80	80
5 Buen A 4½s ctf Aug '76	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
21 Canada 5s '52	102⅛	101½	101½
40 Canada 4s '60	95	94¾	94⅞
13 Canada 3½s '61	85¾	85	85⅜
8 Canada 4s '58	82⅝	82½	82⅝
5 Canada 3s '67	83½	83¼	83⅜
15 Canada 2½s '45	92½	92¼	92½
3 Canada 2¼s'44	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	13B	13⅜	13⅜
4 ChileMtgBk4½s'62asd	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s '60	15	15	15
20 Chile 6s '60 asd	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
4 Chile 6s '61 Pan asd	13½	13½	13½
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb'asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s'61 Sent asd	13½	13½	13½
5 Chilean Mun 7s'60 asd	12½	12½	12½
38 Copenhag 5s'52	21½	20¾	21½
27 Copenhag 4½s'53	20¾	19¾	20¾
39 Denmark 6s'42	31	27	31
13 Denmark 5½s'35	27½	26½	27
26 Denmark 4½s'62	24½	22	24½
2 French 7½s'41 unst	92	92	92
11 Ger Atl Cable 6s'65	13¼	12¼	12¼
1 Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜
9 Ger Govt 7s'49	14½	14½	14½
1 Ger Gen El 6½s'40	30	30	30
8 GtConEilPap 6½s'50	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Greek 6s'68 pt pd	15	14	14
1 Hung L Mt 7½s '61 B	7¾	7¾	7¾
14 Ital Pub Utl 7s '52	46	45½	45½
24 Italy 7s 1951	60	57¾	60
2 Japan 6½s '54	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
100 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	4¼	4	4
1 Met Water 3½s '50	78	78	78
6 Milan City 6½s '52	42	42	42
15 Norway 6s '44	57½	56⅛	57⅛
3 Norway 6s '44	62	62	62
7 Norway 6s '43	57½	55⅝	57⅛
3 Norway 6s '42	62⅛	59

Economic Committee Explores Lower-Cost Car Possibilities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Technology has built up the vast Ford empire. It has made jobs for tens of thousands. It has meant better cars and shorter hours and more workers and a better product. Technology is the friend of mankind—not its enemy.

This was, in effect, the heart of Edsel Ford's testimony today before the Temporary National Economic Committee. The son of the founder of the vast industry gave intimate details of the improved Ford models, from the model T that had only 5,000 parts to the present 1939 car with 16,000 parts. Frequent references were made to "your father" in the close questioning to which the slight, deeply-tanned, and youthful Edsel was subjected. Particularly this turned on the question of cheaper motor cars again tapping wage groups which the original cheap model T put on wheels for the first time.

Price Trend Is Up

"The price trend is somewhat up," Mr. Ford said. "The public apparently demands lots of room and lots of power. The price of the whole low-price field has risen."

"The reason that your father was able to pioneer was because he tapped a low price market?" asked Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

"Oh, quite," agreed Mr. Ford.

"The basic reason for the expansion was the lowering of the price from the high-priced, first models."

"Then if you were assured of a market of one or two million cars, at $400 or $500, you could produce a new low cost car?"

"We could produce the car all right!"

"That would depend on mass purchasing power," intervened Representative B. Carroll Reece (R) of Tennessee, "but what if the standard of living were raised so that there was no desire for a cheaper car?"

"There is always a field way down below," said Mr. Ford. "Everybody wants a motorcar."

"What is the prospect, then, of a new car in the low price field that will fill that gap?"

Lists Some Factors

"There are several factors in the situation: the first motorcars were sold to 'original purchasers,' but today nearly everybody has a car, and there is a vast used car field. That is where the man goes who has $200, $300, or $400 for a car," replied Mr. Ford.

"Does that bar out a new low priced car?"

"We have hopes that some day we will have a low-price car that will fill the gap. There is still a great mass of buying power underneath present standards that would be better satisfied with a low cost, new car than with a used car."

Mr. Ford said it was "unfortunate" that the dealer is so willing to take used cars as a "gamble."

TNEC questioners were obviously greatly interested in the idea of a new low cost drive by Ford.

Mr. Ford Explains

"With a vast number of unemployed and distress in agriculture we have thought that perhaps there isn't the purchasing power now that there will be later on," the witness explained. "The effect of introducing a low cost car would be drastic on the used car field, and would tend to depress values."

In a preliminary prepared statement, largely technical in detail and read by an assistant, Mr. Ford had replied to certain questions put by TNEC. He defended technological improvements.

"It is believed that the foregoing comparative figures taken together," Mr. Ford said, "establish definitely that employment by the Ford Motor Company during the past six years has not been affected adversely by any possible technological reaction. On the contrary, the Company, even with improved working facilities, has steadily employed more men, paid out more in wages and purchased more materials per automotive unit produced."

Mr. Ford was asked if some technological improvements were held back by industry. In his prepared reply, he said:

"It is believed the use of some devices is retarded by the fear of capital to make the necessary investment under the present limiting conditions, whereby it shares in all the losses but in little of the profit. The chances against success are too great. Too, the theory of scarcity (to which this Company does not subscribe) rather than of plenty is another retarding factor."

Shifts in Pay Roll

He went on:

"It is believed that the effect of technological change (improvement) has been and will be to increase the volume of production, to increase the number of workmen and to increase the volume of wages paid.

"The amount of pay roll and purchases per Ford model 'T' with its about 5,000 parts in 1926 was $454.42.

"The amount of pay roll and purchases per model 'A' (the 4-cylinder car which succeeded the model 'T' in 1927) with its about 6,000 parts in 1929 was $526.84.

"The amount of pay roll and purchases per model V-8 (which was placed in production in 1932) with its about 16,000 parts in 1939 was $683.23."

"Machinery creates employment," his statement added.

Senorita Is Queen

© Harris & Ewing

Lillian Somoza of Nicaragua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A Latin-American beauty, daughter of the President of Nicaragua, will be Queen of this year's Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival at Winchester, Va., in May.

She is Senorita Lillian Somoza, 17, whose father is President Anastasio Somoza, of Nicaragua. She is now a senior at Gunston Hall, in Washington.

The 17th annual festival, held each year at the time of the flowering of the apple blossoms, will be, incidentally, something of an immense birthday party for the young Queen. She will be 18 on the second day of the festival, Friday, May 3.

She is the niece of Madame De Boyle, the wife of the Minister from Nicaragua to the United States.

Y.W.C.A. Told To Strive For United World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 10—The Young Women's Christian Association must continue, in spite of wars, its work for the progressive development of a world community, Mrs. John French, of New York and Greenwich, Conn., a member of the National Board since 1906, and President of that body for the past two years, told the opening session of the organization's sixteenth biennial national convention here.

"Many thinking people and many countries are convinced that the civilized world cannot endure unless some effective type of world community is established," Mrs. French said.

With this end in view, she reported that the Young Women's Christian Association has begun "active participation" on the program of the World's Council and the World's Student Christian Federation, and has co-operated with other national groups in advancing legislation for improving international relations and in assuming responsibility for at least a temporary program in relation to refugees.

"Adapting a program of international co-operation to today's situation is a heavy task," she added.

Mrs. French reviewed the efforts being made in foreign countries to continue successfully the work of the "Y," adding that in the United States one of the organization's projects was "the attempt to develop religious concepts and practices that have meaning for industrial workers.

"While religion is our first emphasis," she said, "democracy is our second."

Mrs. Austin L. Kimball of Buffalo, N. Y., President of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States, is presiding at the sessions, which will continue a week in the Municipal Auditorium here. Registration of delegates has already passed the 2,000 total, and includes "Y" representatives from China, Japan, the Philippines, Mexico, India and Egypt.

Reports show that the "Y" in the United States has local branches in every city of more than 100,000 population, save three cities in Massachusetts, and that by far the greater part of its membership is among clerical workers. Household workers come next, with factory workers third. More than one half the membership is composed of girls under 25 years of age.

Bluefield Heating Firms Want Licenses Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—This tale is almost as unusual as the one about the man biting the dog.

Most people complain that taxes are burdensome and many businesses contend that license fees are prohibitive, but a group of Bluefield (W. Va.) plumbing and heating concerns actually have asked that city's Board of Directors to increase the license fee now levied against the industry! Not a paltry $5 or $10, but an increase of $40 over the $10 fee now levied!

The increase is desired, the city Directors were told, to checkmate "chiselers" who are allegedly doing heating and plumbing jobs "on the side," thus taking work away from the regular established places of business.

Closer Definitions Called For On Wage-Hour Classifications

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Page Noah Webster.

When is an executive an executive, and when is he an administrative or professional employee?

In other words, which of his well-paid employees can an employer legitimately neglect when it comes to reporting their wages and hours to the Government?

These were the questions taken up today at the first major public hearing on redefinitions ordered by the new Wage-Hour Administrator, Col. Philip Fleming.

Representatives of some of the largest wholesale trade organizations appeared to ask for a broader definition than that fixed by the former Administrator, Elmer F. Andrews, which exempts relatively few of the 1,500,000 "white collar" workers employed by all industries covered by the Act.

Satisfactory amendment of the definition will lessen demands on Capitol Hill for changes in the Wage-Hour Law, although farm organizations are waging an even more spirited attack on Mr. Audrews' definition of "area-of-production" which they hold works hardship on many processors of farm products. The House leadership has promised to call up soon the Barden bill, liberalizing exemptions to farm processors, now subject to the 30-cent wage minimum and 42-hour maximum of the Wage-Hour Law unless their plants are within 10 miles of the area in which the products are grown.

Lehman Signs Bill Allowing School Absence for Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—Assemblyman J. H. McLaughlin's bill to permit school children to be absent from classrooms for religious observance and education, under rules to be set up by the State Commissioner of Education, is written into the State's Statute Books, having been signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The New York Teachers Guild, the Teachers Guild Associates and the New York County Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union have opposed the measure as a break with American policy of separation of church and state; but Governor Lehman in a message accompanying his signature, declared that fears over the bill were groundless.

"For some time," he said, "it has been the practice in many localities in the State to excuse children from school a certain period each week for religious instruction. The Board of Regents has recognized the right of school boards to do this. The Court of Appeals unanimously held in 1927 that the practice was within the letter and the spirit of our Constitution and laws.

"However, at the present time there is no uniformity of practice throughout the State. Nor is any officer or agency of the State authorized or charged with the responsibility of adopting rules under which absence for religious observance or instruction may be permitted. This bill will assure more uniformity and permanency by placing the authority and the responsibility upon the State Commissioner of Education to adopt such rules."

At the same time the Governor announced that he would sign after April 15 a bill to permit the payment of the 1 per cent emergency income tax in two installments, postponement of the Governor's signature on the bill will, however, continue for this year the payment of the emergency tax in one installment on April 15, but the measure will become effective next year.

Relief Families in Ottumwa Rout Weeds With Vegetables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTUMWA, Iowa—A thousand acres of river bottom land that formerly grew nothing but luxuriant weeds is being put to use this spring for the ninth year as vegetable gardens to supply the tables of those who work them, families from the relief rolls.

Over 400 gardeners are ready with their spades and hoes. They do not own their plots of land, but use rent-free ground set aside by the city for community gardens in the spring of 1932.

Paul Troeger, teacher of agriculture in the local high school, is the director of the Community Gardens plan, and was its originator. When the Social Service Bureau saw its relief rolls leap from a normal 150 families to a staggering total of 800, and found no money with which to buy food for these people, Mr. Troeger was called in. With the idea of helping people to help themselves, instead of relying on relief agencies, the Community Gardens were decided on.

"In times of great stress, depression or war," said Mr. Troeger, "the people turn to the soil. The only answer to this problem was to teach these people to raise their own food."

Land Hard to Be Found

This was not as simple as it sounded. Many of the now out of work people had no garden plots, nor yards to use for planting. They had no seed and if seed was provided many did not know how to plant or raise a garden. The first problem was to find land. Real estate men refused the use of their lots, but in the bottoms of the Des Moines River, which curls aimlessly through the center of the city, the committee appointed by the social service bureau and Mr. Troeger, found about 1,000 acres of land bearing a luxurious crop of weeds. This land, owned by the Riverfront Commission and therefore not subject to taxation, was made available for immediate use at no charge.

Giving men grocery orders in payment for their labor, the committee had eight acres cleared of weeds, rubbish and stumps, plowed with plows borrowed from implement companies, and planted under the direction of Mr. Troeger with seed purchased at a very low price through co-operating merchants. Forty-two families applied for ground and went to work on their first gardens. They made many mistakes, but they learned quickly.

Under Mr. Troeger's guidance, meetings were held in schools and public buildings throughout the city. Men, women and children came to learn about the soil, how to plant and care for a garden.

40 Acres Planted In 1933

In the spring of 1933 the demand for plots was so great that 40 acres instead of the original eight were cleared and several hundred would-be gardeners applied for land. Vegetables suitable for the land and for their nutritive value were selected. The entire 40 acres was put into string beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, lettuce, beets, carrots, turnips, chard and cabbage.

With the success of the gardens assured, the problem of canning this food for winter consumption was the next to be solved. There were no jars or bottles available, and still no money to purchase any. A story in the local paper brought such a deluge of offers from housewives, that three city trucks were kept busy picking up the offerings, and a canning project was set up. A room was engaged and provisions made for a place to wash and clean the vegetables, and under the guidance of a social service worker, the gardeners brought their produce and canned it here, using their share of the donated containers.

It has not always been smooth going for these gardeners. In 1935 the river came up and washed out the largest number of gardens ever planted, but when the waters went down, the ground was replanted and a late crop harvested. The estimated loss was $50,000, but produce from the replanted gardens was valued at $13,000. At this time there were 287 bushels of beans, 300 dozen ears of corn and 700 pounds of Swiss chard taken from the replanted gardens.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, noted actress of the stage and screen, who passed on at Pau, France, today was as equally famed as a wit. She made her professional stage debut in 1888 launching a career which carried her around the world in some of the theater's greatest roles. She toured the United States several times and in 1934 went to Hollywood where she made several motion pictures.

Campus Chimes Sound Hours Across Californian Spaces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Students, faculty, and neighbors of the campus of the University of California are telling time by a set of cathedral chimes, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Thorne-Rider, installed in the east tower of Royce Hall. The chimes were played for the first time during the ceremonies celebrating the seventy-second Charter Day of the institution on March 25.

Of Italian Lombard style of architecture, Royce Hall was one of the first buildings to be erected when the campus was transferred in 1929 from a down-town location. Housing the main campus auditorium as well as many classrooms and offices, it is almost an identical copy in external architecture of the Church of San Ambrogio, in Milan, Italy. A decade ago, Mr. Thorne-Rider, who is a retired American business man, was knighted by Pope Pius XI and later made a temporal Count by King Victor Emmanuel for his interest in Italian art and culture, principally expressed in his gifts to the University for Foreigners, in Perugia, Italy.

The Thorne-Riders now reside on Perugia Way, in the Bel-Air district, overlooking the U. C. L. A. campus. They are among the off-campus persons within a radius of several miles who hear the chimes strike the time of day each hour from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The gift includes a complete four-speaker system, with a set of chimes, a keyboard, an amplifier, an automatic clock for striking on the hour, and four loud speakers. The system is arranged also for broadcast of music or speeches from the auditorium, which was named after Josiah Royce, a Californian who was on Harvard University's faculty in the department of philosophy.

Train View of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

A train ride across Washington is not only a method of getting from one place to another but is an opportunity for relaxation, change, and all that goes to make up the luxury of a journey. The State is big, the terrain is varied, and there is the "ride on a train."

Soon after leaving the coast the train begins to climb into the mountains and there is a sense of being pulled and an occasional glimpse of the two engines ahead. Spring is later in the hills, snow is still banked along the right of way, although dogwood begins to show white against the dark of the evergreens. The train whistle blows wisps of white steam as it does in the mountains. The scenery is not awesome as in the Rockies but still something to be hugely enjoyed. The air is cold and clean.

Over the Hump

Once over the hump, there is a perceptible change and pines replace the Douglas fir. Tamaracks are beginning to show green, these fascinating trees that bear cones and are like evergreens except that they shed their leaves in the fall. It seems such a short time since they stood like so many yellow-pointed candles in their autumn splendor.

There is an interval for luncheon. Times have changed and meals on the train are not too expensive to enjoy. But the service remains excellent and the waiter removing silver covers, the large linen napkins, and a view out of the window, all have an air of sumptuousness.

Almost invariably there are tourists on the train with whom to get acquainted. They ask questions we cannot answer. The lady from Pasco who has been over the mountains to visit a married daughter is a valuable aid. We are in the Yakima Valley now and she can tell the woman from Chicago about the fields of alfalfa, the apiaries, that sugar beets are grown here and that this is a great sheep country and that flocks soon will be sent into the desert hills to enjoy the green before it becomes parched.

Little Red Book

The woman from Chicago consults a little red book supplied by the Northern Pacific and is pleased to find that Mt. Adams may be seen exactly when and where the "book says." Train views are, however, limited and there is only a hint of vast orchards even now preparing for their festival of blossoms.

Still in the Valley the train nears the Columbia. Always there is an atmosphere of expectancy in nearing this river and although, at the crossing between Pasco and Kenniwick, it is not as awesome as it is at Portland, it is still majestic. A few miles beyond it is joined by its tributary the Snake. "The Snake" as it is always called, is a whole book by itself.

The train pulls through a coulee. On the west is the Big Bend. This is on the edge of the 1,200,000 acres to be watered by means of irrigation provided by the Grand Coulee Dam.

The train draws near to Spokane and we are in the heart of the Inland Empire.

Kate Archibald

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PRACTITIONER'S office, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays; near Grand Central Station. Phone Murray Hill 2-8837, or write Box J-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TO CERTIFIED public accountant we offer space proportionately in exchange for service. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-4004.

PAYING GUESTS

IN COOL Nova Scotia; board, $19 weekly; modern conveniences, electricity, refrigerator. Please write for particulars, MRS. BUCHANAN, Brooklands House, Waterville, Kings County, Nova Scotia.

PRINTING

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

SAVE!

Use your own furniture to decorate your apartment. Enjoy the luxury, convenience and service of Boston's largest and newest apartment hotel. 1-5 room kitchenette suites, unfurnished on yearly lease, sensible rentals.

MYLES STANDISH
Beacon St. and Bay State Rd.
Kenmore Sq., Boston COM. 4500
Nordblom Management

Bright, attractive 4-room apartments in a fine, modern building a few blocks from The Mother Church.

21 Forsyth Street In the Fenway Boston — ROOSEVELT
Nordblom Management KEN. 6178

SIX rooms, bath; near trains, bus, library; adults only. Apply 380 Washington Street, Brookline, Mass.

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required; available April 15.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES TO SELL DRESSES designing, sewing courses; training required; commission. CORA SMITH, 41 W. 51st Street, N. Y. C. El. 5-3674.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

MELROSE, MASS.—Must sell immediately modern 8-room, single, oil heat, fine location. Appointment Melrose 3029-W.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME IN THE COUNTRY. 8 acres, 10 miles from Scranton, Pa. Tel. Scranton 4-6977.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARDMORE, PA.—Reasonable for convenient lady; convenient to 69th St. and Ardmore. MAID SERVICE. Call ARDMORE 1288-R.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms; quiet, rest and study; near church. $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 306 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Comfortable room, hot and cold water; across from The Mother Church Park. Com. 6007.

BOSTON, St. Mary St. vicinity—Single room in apartment for gentleman; no other roomers. HANcock 2030, Mr. Curtis; evenings KENmore 5329, 38 Buswell Street.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 102 E. 31st—Attractive rooms, business women; running water; $5.75, smaller $4.75; private family, references. RAMAGE.

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, Long Island City, N. Y. (20 min. bus or subway from Times Sq.)—Pleasant room, private home of 2 adults. Call or write HOLST, 3561 43rd Street.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS girl desires large, quiet, unfurnished room, kitchen privileges, convenient transportation; preferably L. I. c. o. PACKARD, 43-30 46th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WANTED in Montgomery, Bucks, Philadelphia and Camden Counties, ladies to sell Beauty Counselor Cosmetics; commission and bonus. SARA DEARON, 1524 Chestnut Street, Room 621, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine cured, adjusted in home. $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Machines. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SLIP COVERS

SLIP COVERS, Custom Made, Moderate Prices. MUSSEN & RAMSAY, 36 W. 44th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Riverside 9-2270.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-butler, just completed 6½ years' employment with excellent reference. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY — Alert, efficient, adaptable, rapid, accurate stenographer, 1500 W. p. m.; experienced in all executive duties; references; moderate salary. Box S-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WOMAN (colored) wants work half time, mornings or days; excellent laundress and cleaner; splendid references. White, Box G-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced beautician, hand-reader, speaking French and Spanish fluently, also English refined, desires position as companion, excellent references. Christian Scientist preferred. Write SUZANNE BARON, 275 East 174th Street, N. Y. City.

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CHATHAM, MASS.—Rent or sell, 8-room summer home overlooking Harding's Beach; modern in every respect, including year-round heating system, 3 baths, fireplace, 2-acre lot, well planted, reasonable. Call Kenmore 2296 or write G. L. YOUNG, 501 Beacon St., Boston.

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SOUTH WEST HARBOR, MAINE—Beautifully and completely furnished modern home on shore; exclusive residential section; 2-car garage, oil; tennis; heating season $1500. Write THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

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TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VOICE INSTRUCTION INDIVIDUALIZED. Concert-Church-Radio Opera. Noted Teachers-Singer. Studios Spring and Summer. Rates. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, Tenor, 257 West 86th St., N. Y. C. SU. 7-6625.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 310 W. 34th St. (over Macy's) N. Y. C. CH 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, cables, martens. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th cor. 5th Ave., N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

New Jersey

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

GUILLAUME'S

Dainty Deb Shop
Specializes in Permanent Waving
84 No. Walnut Street
OR. 5-9750

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Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
312 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

ROBERT D. RITCHIE
Buick *Salesman*
Brick Church Buick Co.
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Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

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Free Inspection and Estimate
RADIO ELECTRIC
7 Washington St. Phone Or 4-2541

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-2136

The Bonnet Shop
Lillian Fraser, Prop.
Hats that Please
1.95 to 3.95
Also Hats Retrimmed
381 Main St., near Walnut OR 4-9197

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FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
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Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Road and White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4132

HOBOKEN

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
Esso
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-2961

WILLIAM T. HATTEN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1912
Commercial Printing
61-63 Twelfth Street
Telephone Hoboken 3-2034

HARRY HECKER
112 8th Street
Phone Hob. 3-8094
FANCY GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN

HOLLAND PASTRY SHOP
513 Washington Street
OPPOSITE LANKERINGS
All Kinds of Pastry and Cakes Made to Order
Phone HOB. 3-4790

IRVINGTON

AUSTIN'S
Millinery
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J.
219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

IRVINGTON
(Continued)

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted

HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
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George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

MAPLEWOOD

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Avenue SO. 2-2692

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Wright's Silver Cream ..... jar 19c
Tea Garden Preserved Figs
10 oz. jars ..... 2 for 33c
Tea Garden Pure Strained Honey
..... 2 jars 57c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO. 2-4300

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
..... Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9592

A. S. Campbell
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO 2-0537

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
Artists' Materials
House Paints
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR
Custom Made Permanent Waves

WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg Montclair, N. J.

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
10 Church Street

The Priscilla Shoppe
547 Valley Road, Upper Montclair
Dry Cleaning—Restyling—Alterations
Costume Jewelry—Handkerchiefs
Stockings and Lingerie
Hats and Handbags
BELLE BRENNAN—DORIS LEIGH
MARION KILBURN

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

A. E. RUTLEDGE
INTERIORS
Upholstery—Draperies
Furniture—Floor Coverings
224 Lorraine Ave. Upper Montclair

Hair Stylist
Phillip the Hairdresser
Formerly Harry & Phillip
609 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair 2-8169
We carry a full line of dermetics

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CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

The Bean Pot
27 WASHINGTON ST., cor. James
Luncheon from 35c, Dinner from 50c
Sunday Dinner from 75c
Harmonious Surroundings
Special Parties

YOUR FUR COAT
could be stored in cold storage vault for as low as $2, including glazing. Furs remodeled and repaired.
J. Chesloff Corporation
11 Halsey St Tel. Ma. 2-2927 and 2931

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

We operate our own plant
A. VOLK & Sons
Cleaners—Tailors
110 Valley Street SO. 3-0100

Sarnow's Beauty Salon
Established in New Jersey 21 Years
19 Vose Avenue SO. 3-0120
MORRISTOWN BRANCH
233 Speedwell Avenue Mo. 4-0148

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new
Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

GEO. W. KIRCH
Plumbing and Heating
HAYWARD OIL-BURNER
201 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-0578

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

CLAIRE MORTON SHOPPE
Quality Millinery
for the discriminating woman
Prices $1.95 to $4.95
205 E. 5th St., opp. City Hall

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh from Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

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SCHNEIDER'S MARKET
Quality Meats, Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries. Free Delivery
TEL. NO. 2653
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"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
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18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

RIDGEWOOD

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prute Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

DRESSES • SUITS • COATS
Leeds SHOP INC
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1180

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

SUPERIOR MARKET
Choice Meats and Sea Foods
Try our Home Made Sausage
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Free Delivery Tel. Ri. 6-2390

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FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
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Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

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Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum 6-2100

MRS. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Cold Storage Rug Cleaning
Daily Deliveries in Summit
Phone WX2100—No Toll
1201-11 South Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4091

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

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Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St. Fort Lee, N. J. 730 Anderson Ave. Grantwood, N. J.

Lily's
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags, Hosiery
424 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-2440-J

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane Tea 6-8855

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
T. E. SHARPLEY, Manager
Everything Good to Eat
West State and Sanhican Drive
Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 3-9279

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING
BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO.
156 Brunswick Ave.
Phone 2-7123

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Electric & Gift Shop
Headquarters for
Gifts — Lamps — Shades — Everything Electric. Authorized Representative General Electric Refrigerators, Washers and Appliances, Stromberg Carlson and Emerson Radios Victor, Bluebird and Decca Records, Telechron and General Electric Clocks.
Service Department Maintained Store Open Evenings
53 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Tel. Westfield 2-4224

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

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CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
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FUEL Yard and Office OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

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Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737 We. 2-3050 We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr
New and Used Cars
Service and Genuine Parts

Tel. Union 7-4606
Corsets Made to Order
FRANCES SHOP, Inc.
CORSETS—HOSIERY
Gloves and Ladies' Specialties
6013 Bergenline Avenue
Between 161th and 17th Streets

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK
(Continued)

Unexcelled Selection
OF FINE JEWELRY
WATCHES and DIAMONDS
CONSCIENTIOUS AND EXPERT SERVICE
L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PACKARD MOTOR CARS
Fenstermacher Ream Co.
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484

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Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
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Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Curtain Rods—Venetian Blinds
A. C. Horn Paints
"T. N. T." Cleaner for Painted Walls and Woodwork
1107 Peach St. Phone 48-120

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

HATS TO ORDER
Perfect Fitting
Smart Styling
• GLADYS PORTER •
824 State Street Second Floor

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
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PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-198

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Department Store Erie, Penn.
Come in and see the greatest
Hoover Sweeper
ever built
Main Floor

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration
Floor Coverings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades Slip Covers
Draperies Awnings

HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorating
Business Phone 3-6138 231 N. 2nd St.
Residence Phone 3-2054 Harrisburg, Pa.

"EVE CARVER"
The perfect classic dress
Sizes 12 to 20, $6.95
Women's and half sizes, $7.95
The New and Greater
POMEROYS

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

MAIN LINE—Haverford

The Nancy Alice
345 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa.
New Imports from Persia, Bali and China. Fine Undergarments and Hosiery.

MAIN LINE—Narberth

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116 WYNNDALE ROAD, NARBERTH
Hostess Gowns, Lingerie and Trousseaux a Specialty
Showing of Gladcort Sports Wear after April 15th
PHONE NARBERTH 3778

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

Dessert SUCCESS begins here!
PARKDALE MARKET
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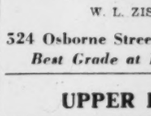

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Daily Features Page

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Words of Current Interest

Affluence—*Af'-loo-ense.*

Atonement (Rom. 5:11)—*A-ton'-ment* (*a* as in sofa, *o* as in old).

The word here renders Greek *katalage* "adjustment or reconciliation to (divine) favor," the underlying thought being one of change from enmity to friendship, in ourselves.

Children (Eph. 2:2)—End it *-dren.*

Christians—*Kriss'-chanz* (*a* as in account).

Doctrine—*Dok'-trin* (both vowels short); avoid *dok'-tern.*

This word, from the Latin *docere*, "to teach," is applied to "what is held, put forth as true, and supported by a teacher, a school, or a sect." (Webster's.)

Efficacious—*Ef'-ih-kay'-shus.*

This word is from the Latin *efficacia*, "power," from the roots of which (*ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make") we get our word "effect."

Webster's definition of "efficacious" is "having power to produce the effect intended."

Enmity—*En'-mih-tih.*

This word (from Latin *in*, "not," and *amicus*, "friend") designates the quality or state of being deeply hostile. It expresses unfriendliness, ill will, malice. It is not so open as hostility, nor so active as animosity.

Ephesians—It is sometimes erroneously pronounced with the first *e* short, instead of quick-long as in debate.

Error—Although this word is sounded *ehr'-er* (first *e* short), note that "err," "erring," etc., are sounded *ur, ur'-ing*, etc.

Exhort—*Eg-zort'* (*e* short, *o* as in orb).

It is a combination of the Latin *ex*, "greatly," and *hortari*, "to urge," and we use it to mean "to animate or incite by words or advice; to urge strongly." The word has a constructive sense and is rarely used except when the purpose is some good or praiseworthy achievement.

Harmony—*Har'-mo-ny*, with *o* as in obey.

Homage—*Hom'-ij* in ordinary conversation; but a trace of quick-long *a* is recommended in the relatively slower rate of speech in public worship.

Irreconcilable—*Ir-rek'-on-sile'-a-bl* for the adjective; but the clipped-short *o* is shifted by Webster's to clipped-short *u* for the noun.

Jesus—*Je'-zus* (*u* clipped-short).

Joel—Sound it with two syllables, *Jo'-el.*

Materia medica—*Ma-tee'-rih-a* (*a*'s as in sofa, *i* short) *med'-ih-ka* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Matthew—Sound it *Math'-u.*

Moral—*Mor'-al* (*o* as in odd, *a* as in account).

"Moral," like "morale," is derived from the Latin *moralis*, "relating to conduct" (from *mos, moris*, "manners, customs, ways of life").

Shekinah—*She-ki'-na* (long *i*).

This word, taken directly from Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," is employed in the sense of "the majesty and glory of the divine presence," and was used by early writers to rationalize some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Old Testament.

Spirit (Eph. 2:18)—Sound it *Spir'-it.*

Temporal—*Tem'-po-ral* (short *e*, *o* as in obey, *a* clipped-short).

Trespasses (Eph. 2:1)—*Tres'-pas-ez.* Sound the word as three syllables (first *e* short, *a* as in sofa, second *e* clipped-short).

Vanquished—*Vang'-kwisht* (the *n* has an *ng* sound).

Vicarious—*Vi-kair'-ih-us* (first *i* long).

This word comes from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"—originally an adjective applying to one who supplied the turn or place of another. We use "vicarious" in the sense of "performed or suffered in place of another."

Wrought—*Raut* (*au* as in haul).

This word corresponds with "worked," being the so-called strong preterit (or past tense) of "work."

Where Would You Find—

1. Helgoland?
2. Hampton Court?
3. The source of the Mississippi River?
4. The country of which Albert Lebrun is President?
5. A kanaka?
6. The Hub of the Universe?
7. The painting, "The Last Supper," by Leonardo Da Vinci?
8. The Florida Waterway?
9. The Golden State?
10. The Shetland Islands?

(Answers appear on this page)

Forgiveness

Forgive thyself nothing and others much.—German proverb.

We pardon as long as we love.—La Rochefoucauld.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.—Pope.

Life that ever needs forgiveness has for its first duty to forgive.—Bulwer.

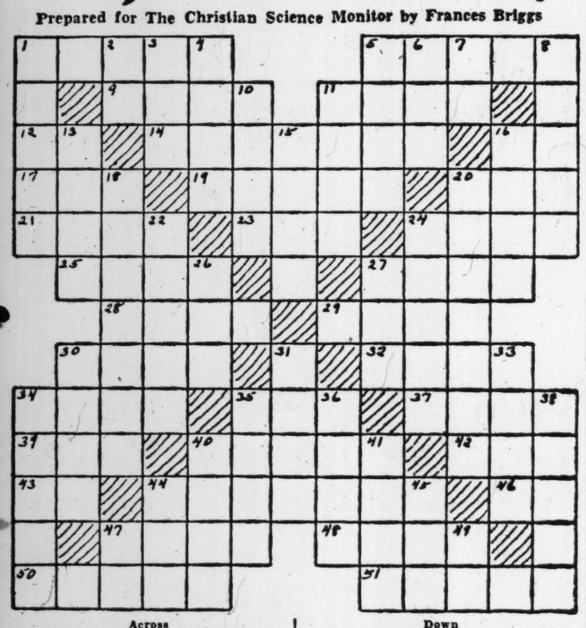
Who from crimes would pardoned be, in mercy should set others free.—Shakespeare.

It is impudent to ask God for forgiveness if you do not forgive others.—Hoadly.

A wise man will make haste to forgive, because he knows the full value of time and will not suffer it to pass away in unnecessary pain.—Anon.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is one of cities represented in "Manon Lescaut"?
8—What is another city represented in that opera?
9—What is a small wild ox of Celebes?
11—What is a river of France?
12—Symbol for terbium is what?
14—What is a city of Colorado?
16—Where is Fornfelt (abbr.)?
17—Who was Roman goddess of night?
19—What is a province of Mindanao, Philippine Islands?
20—Would you don, eat, or row a paletot?
21—What was a royal city of Canaanites (Josh. 12:14)?
23—What fairy queen is mentioned in Shakespeare?
24—In what month was Whistler born?
25—Who was son of Coz (I Chron. 4:8)?
27—If you play a certain Scotch game, you do what?
28—What is the gray box?
29—Apis was a sacred what?
30—What is a pronoun used by Quakers?
32——— Mountain is highest point in Connecticut.
34—What Roman rural deity was half man and half goat?
35—What American poet was born in Boston, Mass.?
37—If you visited Troon, whom would you see (sing.)?
39—In speaking of Biblical Eshean, what possessive pronoun would you use?
40—What is a fortified seaport town of Bulgaria?
42—A gardener uses what implement?
43—What prefix denotes "back"?
44—Ephron, from whom Abraham bought field and cave, was what?
46—What is symbol for tantalum?
47—Book of Amos has how many chapters?
48—What is a commune of Transylvania, Rumania?
50—In the Philippines, a bahay is a cloak, house, or chest—which?
51—Who is pretended narrator of stories of "Br'er Rabbit"?

Down

1—What is a river in Moldavia, Russia?
2—What is flat of re in solmization?
3—Where is Loogootee (abbr.)?
4—"As cold waters to a thirsty ——, so is good news from a far country."
5—Who was author of "Ruy Blas"?
6—Bustle.
7—Who was a brother of Odin?
8—What wood was imported into Tyre by men of Dedan?
10—By what name did Hebrews designate, generally, country lying northeast of Palestine?
11—What was a town in mountains of Judah (Josh. 15:50)?
13—What is an occasional wind that blows over northern Adriatic from interior highlands?
15—Who was a father-in-law of Esau (Gen. 36:2)?
16—What is a commune of Belgium?
18—Where would Xanthians reside?
20—What is a commune of Baden, Germany?
22—What is a commune of Prussia, Germany?
24—What was first name of Verne, French author?
26—A drone is what?
27—What is a young grizzly?
30—What is a county of northwestern Mississippi?
31—— Scott is a city of Kansas.
33—What part of parsnip is used for table?
34—What do you call opening of a river into the sea?
35—Top, or crown, of the head is what?
36—What is a city of Oklahoma?
38—What do crocodiles shed?
40—The Dutchman's-pipe is what?
41—Who was ancestor of some who returned with Zerubbabel (Ezra 2:16)?
44—In speaking of Biblical Athlai, what possessive pronoun would you use?
45—Who was first woman?
47—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
49—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

And if ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own?—Luke 16:12.

In Lighter Vein

No Compliment

Youth: "Do you think your father will object to my suit?"

Girl: "I don't see why he should; he wears one almost as bad."—Pathfinder.

Good Guess

Clerk (in men's clothing store): "I assume you are looking for something in men's clothing?"

Lady: "I certainly am. Have you seen my husband around here?"

Equal

"My husband and I share equally the financial arrangements of the family."

"That's fine."

"Isn't it? I hand him the bills and he foots them!"

No Bench

"It's really too silly, this publicity seeking!" announced the solid citizen.

"What's the trouble?" asked a friend.

"Trouble? Look at this newspaper. It says Judge Hankins announced yesterday that he would not sit for a month."—American Boy.

Manly Manners

Thomas Hardy's Birthplace

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng.

In this cottage, located in Higher Bockhampton, near Dorchester, England, the famous English novelist and poet wrote "Under the Greenwood Tree" and "Far From the Madding Crowd."

Daily Anecdote

Gold and Iron

When Croesus, King of Lydia, had shown Solon his vast treasures, he waited expectantly for the great lawgiver to express his wonder and amazement.

But Solon, perceiving the consuming envy and avarice aroused in the human heart by these great and idle riches, so unworthily and unnaturally acquired, exclaimed soberly, "If another king comes who has better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A German island and naval base in the North Sea, ceded to Germany in 1890 by Great Britain; scene of the battle of Helgoland Bight and British defeat of German navy, Aug. 28, 1914.
2. A royal palace on the Thames, 12 miles from Charing Cross, in England; built by Cardinal Wolsey.
3. It rises in Itasca Lake in Northern Minnesota; elevation 1,460 feet.
4. France, since 1932.
5. A native of Hawaii.
6. A name given the city of Boston, Mass.; originated by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
7. It is in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, Italy.
8. A canal connecting Jacksonville and Miami; opened 1935; 372 miles long.
9. California.
10. A group of about 100 islands north of Scotland, from which the Shetland pony takes its name.

Daily Quotation

WHEN men cease to be faithful to their God, he who expects to find them so to each other will be much disappointed.—Bishop Horne.

Footnotes to History

The "Declaration" Was Not Signed July 4

Although the United States Declaration of Independence is recorded as being "in Congress, July 4, 1776, the unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America," the motion to accept the Declaration was passed in the Continental Congress on July 2, and the actual signing by the last delegate was held over until as late as Nov. 4.

The Declaration was adopted, however, after two days of debate and amendment, on July 4, the day celebrated. The signatures affixed on that day were limited to a pair—that of John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, and that of the Congressional Secretary.

On July 15, the New York delegates formally voted for the Declaration, making this severance from Great Britain the unanimous action of the thirteen states. On Nov. 4, Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire became the last member to write his signature.

It is interesting to notice that the adoption of this document, creating a new republic, made John Hancock, then President of the Continental Congress, the first presiding officer of the nascent commonwealth. But George Washington was the first man regularly elected to the specific office of President of the United States of America.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Did You Ever Wonder

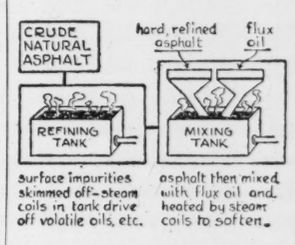
How Asphalt Is Obtained?

Asphalt, or mineral pitch, is found in the form of asphalt lakes and asphalt rocks. When petroleum, a product of plants and animals buried ages and ages ago in the sea, seeps to the earth's surface through cracks in the rock layers, etc., or is exposed to the atmosphere, the lighter, volatile oils evaporate and the residue partly oxidizes. The residue, which may be brown or black, and may be hard and brittle or semisolid and pliable, is asphalt. Asphalt can also be made by man, by distilling off the volatile oils in certain petroleums.

The most extensive and best-known asphalt lake is Pitch Lake on the Island of Trinidad, in the British West Indies. A crust of hard asphalt forms on the surface of the lake near the shore and this is broken up and removed by picks. A curious feature of this asphalt mining in Trinidad is that the semifluid plastic asphalt beneath the crust wells up into the holes made by the workmen and quickly hardens into a new crust. Pitch Lake was known to the pirates and buccaneers of old, who used its asphaltum to pitch the hulls of their ships.

Other relatively pure deposits of asphalt occur in Venezuela and Colorado. Rock asphalt or bituminous rock is limestone or sandstone impregnated with asphalt. Asphalt in this form is found in various parts of Europe and in several of the states of the United States.

Asphalt is widely used in the construction of highways and in roofing and water-proofing materials. A more fluid form is used as a "road oil" in the surface treatment of gravel and macadam roads. Asphalt also finds use in the manufacture of wallboard, flooring, floor coverings, moisture-proof wrapping paper, paints, enamels, varnishes, patent leather, candles, photo-mechanical work, etc.


CRUDE NATURAL ASPHALT
hard, refined asphalt
flux oil
REFINING TANK
MIXING TANK
Surface impurities skimmed off—steam coils in tank drive off volatile oils, etc.
Asphalt then mixed with flux oil and heated by steam coils to soften.

It has been used for paving since the early Babylonians drove their chariots over ways surfaced with asphalt.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Uncle Jim

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Uncle Jim, an aged Negro, had been out shoveling snow, and was now on his way home. He explained to the bus driver that he had made 20 cents, but that if he bought two bus tickets he would have only five cents left. If the bus driver would merely let him ride as far as the Seventeenth Street Station, he believed he could get a ride from there and get home with all his money.

But the bus driver had orders, and there are certain regulations about such things. He was sorry, but he couldn't do it.

Then a man sitting near by who had heard the conversation stepped forward and paid Uncle Jim's fare. Uncle Jim went thankfully to the rear of the car.

Then a woman began to ask him about himself, and in a few moments other passengers became interested. Uncle Jim related that he and his wife lived in a small shack, slept on a bed made from boxes, and had one thin old quilt for covering. For cooking and heating purposes they had an old stove. But it wasn't a complaint; he was glad they had such as it was. They had never been on relief and were not willing to be.

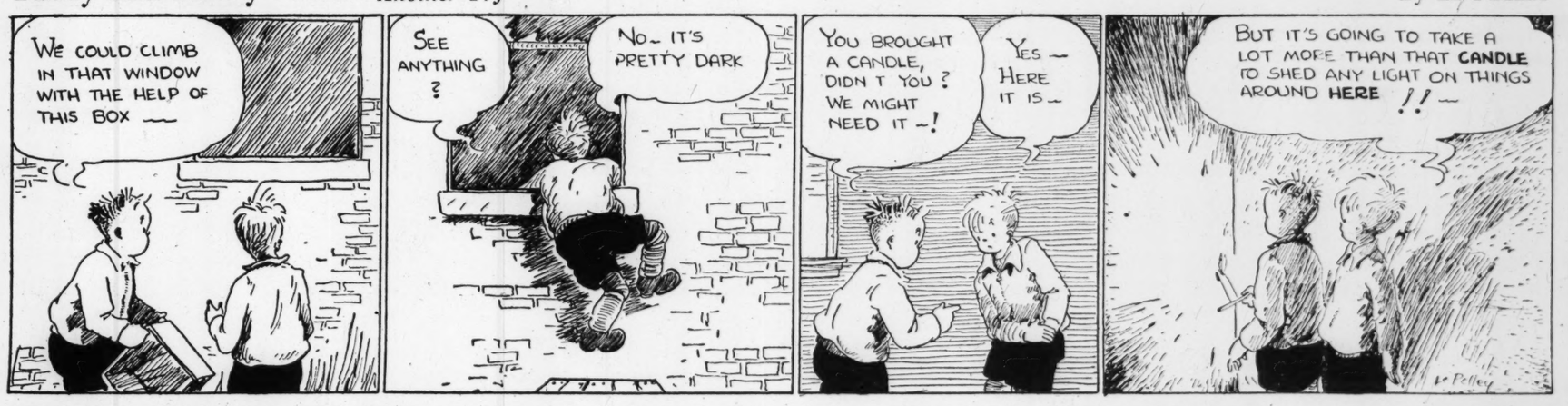
Someone started a collection with a dime; one put in a dollar; each put in something. And almost immediately there was a nice little sum of money for Uncle Jim.

But that wasn't all. One man in the group decided that maybe Uncle Jim and his wife needed more friends. He took Uncle Jim's address and said that he and his wife would come by that evening. "If things are as you say, we'll take you home with us," he said. He then explained that they had servants' quarters that were unoccupied over the garage.

Soon the two were established in the clean, warm, and comfortable quarters. And many regular passengers on the Twenty-Second Street bus have been happy in following up the case, looking out for extra jobs for Uncle Jim.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Another Try*

By Le Pelley


WE COULD CLIMB IN THAT WINDOW WITH THE HELP OF THIS BOX ——
SEE ANYTHING ?
NO— IT'S PRETTY DARK
YOU BROUGHT A CANDLE, DIDN T YOU ? WE MIGHT NEED IT —!
YES — HERE IT IS —
BUT IT'S GOING TO TAKE A LOT MORE THAN THAT CANDLE TO SHED ANY LIGHT ON THINGS AROUND HERE !! —
Le Pelley

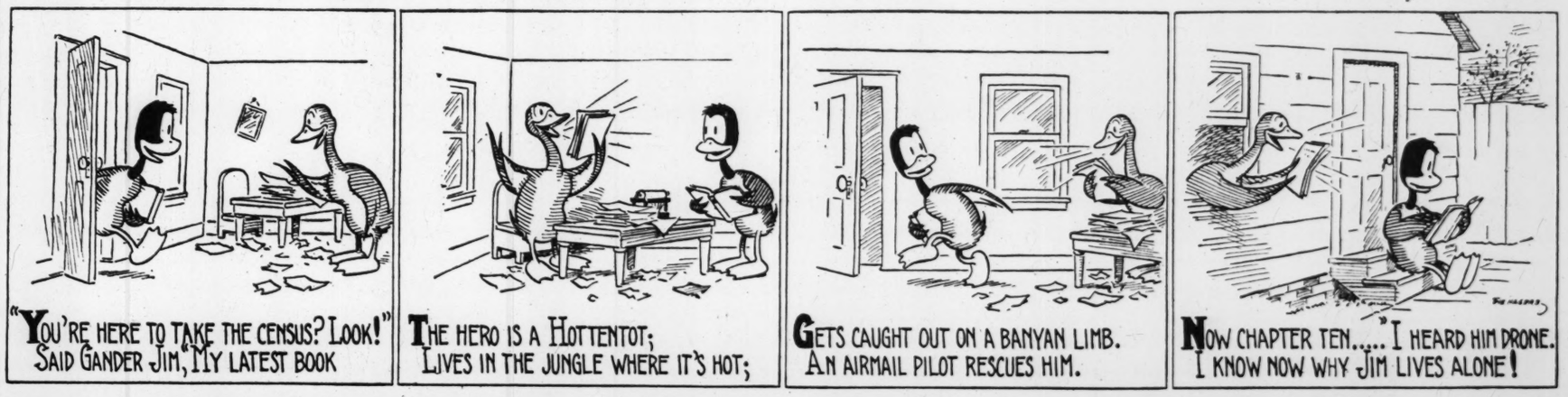
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Gangway*

By Rodgers

The Boss got his bike out today—
It needs a little paint and polishing after a winter in the cellar—
But it works all right—
Yes, sir-e-e!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Exit the Census Taker*

By The Hagers


"YOU'RE HERE TO TAKE THE CENSUS? LOOK!" SAID GANDER JIM, "MY LATEST BOOK
THE HERO IS A HOTTENTOT; LIVES IN THE JUNGLE WHERE IT'S HOT;
GETS CAUGHT OUT ON A BANYAN LIMB. AN AIRMAIL PILOT RESCUES HIM.
NOW CHAPTER TEN..... "I HEARD HIM DRONE. I KNOW NOW WHY JIM LIVES ALONE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Isolation in Scandinavia

What has happened in Denmark and Norway clears the air. It is symbolic of what is happening to civilization. The Scandinavian countries have been in many respects the most civilized in the world. They have combined peaceableness with the highest development of individual liberty, social reform, economic justice, and the flowering of the human spirit in art, invention, education and decent living. Relying on these things and their own good will toward all peoples, they have paid little attention to defense against uncivilized violence.

Indeed, they thought they could avoid embroilment in power politics by eschewing power. And they counted on the fact that they were able to maintain neutrality in the World War. Too late they have awakened to the kind of world they live in.

After the Nazi seizure of Czechoslovakia they began to see that something was abroad in the world that conflicted fundamentally with the liberties they cherished and on which they had built their civilization. But they have not dared to take a stand which might make them a battlefield.

The problem was brought to focus in Sweden's dilemma over Finland. Support of ideals threatened to bring both Russia and Germany into Sweden. And while the Swedes cherish the glories of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII they recall also the disaster and hardships which went with the glories. All the Scandinavians have read the history of Belgium, "Europe's cock-pit" for centuries, and have no desire to repeat it. The German note to Denmark and Norway cunningly appealed to this feeling when it claimed to be saving them from Allied plans by which their people, "true to old English tradition, were intended to assume the role of auxiliary and mercenary troops."

In a very understandable sense the Scandinavians have been isolationists. They felt themselves weak, they had given earnest support to the Geneva ideal of collective security, they knew the struggle involved much of selfish nationalism, they were slow to see the bigger ultimate issue, and hoped to stay out.

They have not succeeded. Europe became too small for neutrality. The development of new inventions, weapons and methods for spreading supposedly outgrown concepts left no room for their isolation. The suddenness and power of blitzkrieg has now been tragically illustrated on themselves. The new barbarism sweeps into their civilization.

How great will be the devastation is still a question. Germany has only a skeleton hold, based on strategic points. It has announced that its "protection" will be imposed only for the duration of the war." If there were any reason or record of honesty in the history of Nazi expansionism, some credence could be given this promise. But there appear to be no limits to Nazi ambitions and already there are reports of a puppet government set up in Norway. Also reports that the Norwegian Government may submit.

Physical damage will depend on the extent to which Scandinavia becomes a battlefield. Perhaps more important is the moral damage. A sharp and sure proof that aggression does not succeed is needed. The first step is a firm moral stand. The superstition of terrorism propagated by the totalitarians must be faced by every responsible individual in his own thinking to begin with. Europe is too small for neutrality; the world has no room for moral isolation. Once the moral position is clear and positive, the measures that individuals and nations shall take to combat the world-wide attack on the values and ideals of civilization will take shape.

Too Much Price Fixing?

The cow and the consumer appear to be the only ones who have nothing to say about the price of milk.

Probably the cow would be contented anyway. But the consumer isn't! Not that he objects to paying a fair price to the dealer. It isn't that. It's the arbitrary retail price fixing by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board that he objects to.

One price-fixing for milk, it would seem, should be enough. The Federal Government regulates the price the farmers receive. Why not let it go at that, and allow the retail price to find its natural competitive level?

It is fair to assume that under such conditions the price would be lower. Not much, perhaps; but some. After all, a spread of more than 5½ cents between the farmers' price and the 13 cents a quart which the consumer has to pay for over-the-counter milk in Boston raises a natural question as to whether this allowance is a fair one—to the purchaser.

Surely it cannot be contended that Boston is remote from dairy centers. The very opposite is true, and it should receive a favored rate if this is a factor.

But wouldn't all these questions be obviated if the Milk Control Board were to confine its activities to promoting fair competition among the dealers instead of setting an arbitrary price itself? Neither consumer nor dealer could have legitimate complaint under those circumstances.

Dewey in Front

True to expectations, the primary votes in Illinois and Nebraska have served to place Thomas E. Dewey farther in front in the race for Republican nomination for President and to increase the hold of President Roosevelt on possible nomination for a third term if he chooses to accept it.

The addition of these two States to Wisconsin as areas in which the New York prosecutor has rolled up impressive votes gives him a claim on a large bloc of delegates. It would seem to put him in such a commanding position that only a coalition of Taft and Vandenberg forces would be able to join to head him off.

Meanwhile a third Republican victory in a special election for a seat in the House of Representatives tends to indicate that the G. O. P. nomination will be valuable this year. Under these circumstances it becomes the more pertinent for Republicans to ask themselves whether they are voting for a man because they think he would make a good President or because they think he would make an effective candidate against the New Deal. It is clear that the party greatly needs a liberal nominee, and part of the popularity of Mr. Dewey is apparently due to the feeling that he is a liberal.

On the Democratic front it is now agreed by commentators that President Roosevelt can have the party nomination if he wants it, but there is also genuine question whether he wishes the responsibilities of office another four years and whether he would risk injury to the Party on the third-term issue. A reasonable case can be made out that Mr. Roosevelt is the more likely to step aside the more completely he holds control of the convention, since this control would enable him to designate a candidate satisfactory from his point of view.

At the same time, the vote for Mr. Garner in Illinois and Wisconsin, even though a minor fraction of that for Mr. Roosevelt, is enough to point the desirability to the Democrats of a candidate who can, if possible, combine this with the New Deal vote without raising the third-term issue.

Rehired With Back Pay

When the United States Supreme Court refuses to disturb a Circuit Court decision and a National Labor Relations Board order holding that 5,000 men locked out of Republic Steel Company plants in the "Little Steel" strike of 1937 must be reinstated and paid for the time they were out of work, it is plain that organized labor has won an important point.

The use of the order to rehire is one of the most effective implements in the armory of powers with which the Labor Board is equipped. Just as discriminatory discharge is one of the readiest actions at hand for the employer who wishes to discourage union activity, so the obligation to re-employ the discharged workers is the most direct reply to this discrimination.

So forceful a remedy is it, in fact, that the remedy needs to be used with discretion, since a man hired against his employer's will may become a source of friction in the working organization. In this steel case the cost in back wages to the time of the Labor Board order, if not to the time of the lockout itself, is expected to run into millions of dollars. Even this may not be so serious to Republic Steel as the forfeiture of a much smaller sum to a small employer—or the loss of wages to an employee.

The necessary appeals in the test case have taken nearly three years to obtain a definitive ruling, and will take longer to establish the amounts due to individuals. From this precedent doubtless other cases will be settled much more quickly. In fairness both to the employer and the employee, it should be possible to determine any claim for rehiring very soon after a case has arisen. Otherwise some limitation may be urged on the length of time to be covered in any back-pay award.

What Will Triumph

In the first days of the war observers in Britain remarked that the attitude of the people there was noticeably imbued with a clearly defined Christian spirit. Courage, unselfishness, calm determination, good fellowship, humility, and a positive refusal to hate—all deriving from that central Source which the Master himself exemplified—were to be observed on every hand.

It was realized, however, that this attitude would be hard put to it to stand the stress of a long war unless sustained by a conscious effort to gain a clearer hold on Christian faith.

In a letter to the Times of London in last December, written and signed by five bishops of the Church of England, occurred this remarkable passage:

> The future strength of our Nation depends upon a sufficient core of informed and convinced Christians. Efforts to grasp and grow in Christian faith are national service of a high order. We would urge Christian men and women not be content with the insecurities and dangers of a little knowledge, but for the sake of all who live around them and of those yet to come, as well as for their own sakes, to seek a well-founded knowledge of Christian Truth.

Attention has been turned in the same direction by the British Christians who recently attended a conference with Scandinavian churchmen at Zilven, The Netherlands. They declare that they "look forward with passionate longing to the time when they and their German friends may be united in bringing to bear upon the world the spirit of Christian love and fellowship, so that they may create a new order in Europe inspired by respect for justice, mercy, and truth."

This approach to questions of war and peace recognizes that it is the Christian qualities, wherever expressed, which will endure and triumph.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Machines, Money, and Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been deeply interested in several editorials in the Monitor on the question of modern machinery creating more new jobs for labor than they displace. For several years I have given considerable study to this subject and I haven't found an instance wherein improved methods in production of any commodity of national interest hasn't eventually created far more and better pay jobs than those the change displace.

What puzzles me is why United States Congressmen, who have access to all these statistical records, will offer a bill before Congress to impose a special tax on new inventions.

Recovery can come only when labor is gainfully employed on private enterprises, and new developments depend on idle capital going back into industrial channels.

Portland, Ore. THOMAS KEENEY

Public Notice of Union Demands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The notice in the Monitor by the Fishing Industries regarding the demands of the union which is causing the present strike seems worthy of considerable attention and editorial comment.

It would be interesting to know what possible reason the unions can offer for demanding what this notice claims, i. e., the right to control the number of fish caught and where and by whom they are sold. Why isn't this a monopoly and what good for all concerned can come out of letting union officials manage the businesses their members depend on for livings? It seems logical for the unions to restrict themselves to moderate supervision of the wages and working conditions of members, but dictating to the management concerning its policies must seem to many disinterested observers an inordinate greed for power.

It interested me greatly to have the fishing industry present the case in the newspaper in this way. The railroads are similarly making public protest against discriminatory legislation. Let us now call upon the union to present its demands publicly and simply so that we all may judge between the two and decide whether labor is so badly abused by capital or whether business is suffering from the activities of labor unions over-greedy for power. C. F. PETIT

Boston

"Qualified for the Presidency"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Who is the man to succeed the President? He must be a statesman, a broad-minded, independent individual. He must be a man who will be respected, a man who will have no political enemies, a man who will hold the confidence of a nation indivisible, a man whose judgment will not be questioned: Cordell Hull, the "vanishing American." Mr. Secretary Hull embodies the true meaning of the word "statesman." There are thousands of politicians in the United States of America and, among all these thousands, he is the lone statesman, the lone unselfish and revered man on the American scene. There are millions like me who are silent politically because he has requested such silence, but in our hearts we feel that he is the only person qualified for the Presidency, and we know that a nation united in purpose, a nation mindful of the task of choosing a new President will choose a man who has served his country faithfully for more than a quarter of a century. RICHARD MILNE

Needham, Mass.

Sooner or Later

Comments on a Famous Anthem

Despite many assertions to the contrary, no one knows who wrote either the words or the tune of the British National Anthem. What we do know is that various tunes were written not unlike it in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and that the tune on its present lines suddenly jumped into popularity in 1745, when the Young Pretender, Bonnie Prince Charlie, landed in Scotland from France and boldly stated his claim to the English throne.

Some time before this the tune appears to have become fairly well known in London, and when in the September of that year the news of the English defeat at Prestonpans reached London, the National Anthem, as it was then soon afterward termed, was sung in London theaters to words specially written for the occasion.

Arne, the composer of "Rule, Britannia!" was in charge of the musical arrangements at Drury Lane, and in October of that year—1745—the words and music were published as a duet in the Gentlemen's Magazine. That was not the first publication of the tune, though, which bore the following words when it was first sung as a chorus:

God save our Lord the King.
Long live our noble King.
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us.
God save the King.

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Confound their knavish tricks,
On him our hopes are fixed.
O save us all.

Many have considered the enemies referred to in this prayer—for that is what it is—were foreigners. That is not so. It referred to the Scottish rebels, the Jacobites.

* * *

Sir John Cope, the defeated English general at Prestonpans, was recalled in disgrace. His place was taken by General Wade, and when he, with the new army, left for Scotland a verse was added to the Anthem. It ran:

Lord grant that Marsh of Wade
May by Thy mighty aid
Victory bring.
May he sedition hush,
And like a torrent rush,
Rebellious Scots to crush,
God save the King.

Claims have been made that the tune was composed by Bull, Carey, and other musicians of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. These may be set aside as vain, for there is no evidence to support them. That the tune is English there is no doubt; yet nearly a score of different nations, including America and Germany, have claimed it as belonging to their country.

The German composer Beethoven, who, like Handel and Wagner, had a great liking for "Rule, Britannia!" said of "God Save the King": "What a blessing the English have in this tune." He records the fact in his diary in the year 1813, and Haydn, who heard it sung in Westminster Abbey in 1791, was so inspired by it that he wrote the Austrian National Anthem, *"Gott erhalte unsern Kaiser,"* one of the finest tunes ever written, based on a folk song.

Later the German composer Weber introduced the tune in his cantata, "Battle of Victory"; other foreign composers have since frequently used it.

As a tune "God Save the King" is not a great one, not to be compared in beauty to several other national tunes, English, Welsh, Scottish, and Irish, yet it will probably last as long as any.

* * *

There was once another verse to the present ones. When, on May 15, 1800, there was an attempted assassination of George III at Drury Lane Theater—he was shot at by James Hatfield—the following verse was added; it was written by Sheridan and first sung in public by the Irish tenor, Kelly, the friend of Mozart:

From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the King.
O'er him Thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake, defend
Our father, prince, and friend:
God save the King.

The present tune was adopted not only in America, Ireland, and Sweden, but was used in Switzerland as the anthem of the federal cantons. It was used in Prussia, Brunswick, Hanover, and Saxony, and in other parts of Germany, and until 1833 in Russia.

The tune has often been badly treated by "arrangers," who appear to delight in the mutilation of old tunes. For a long time Sir Michael Costa's version held the field. After it came Elgar's magnificent arrangement, the best of all.

HERBERT WHITELEY

The Bookshelf

Crime and Politics

The trials of James J. Hines, Tammany district leader, convicted of affording protection to the policy racketeers of the Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer gang; Martin T. Manton, formerly chief judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sentenced for allowing considerations other than facts of cases brought before him to influence his decisions, and Charles ("Lucky") Luciano, convicted head of a vice ring, have directed much needed publicity to the inner structure of crime in New York City.

IN GANG RULE IN NEW YORK (New York: Dial Press. $3.50), by Craig Thompson and Allen Raymond, New York crime reporters, an even more detailed exposition of the links between organized crime, old-line Tammany politicians, and corruptible members of the judiciary is given.

In the early nineteen twenties, corrupt politicians found it expedient to use gunmen to make voters mark the "right" part of the ballot and to mass "floaters" whenever a need arose for extra votes—a proceeding which left the politicians under obligation to the mobsters, who exacted in return political protection from prosecution. Thus their agents in many cases became appointees of the politicians.

This system underwent a change as crime became a more profitable business. It was soon found that instead of gangsters being on the pay roll and under the control of politicians, the power given by money made gang leaders the bosses of politicians, who were down on underworld pay rolls to provide "protection."

The overthrow of Tammany Hall in New York City by the Fiorello H. La Guardia reform movement and the appointment of Thomas E. Dewey as special prosecutor and later his election as District Attorney of New York County, broke the hold of the vicious circle of gangsters, corrupt politician and influence-able judge on the city.

The parade of racketeers, bootleggers, and murderers marching through the book contains faces that no well-equipped police department rogues gallery in the nineteen twenties and nineteen thirties would have neglected to feature. Among those whose "careers" are touched upon are Arnold Rothstein, "Big Joe" Masseria, Jack and Edward Diamond, "Waxey" Gordon, Owen Madden, Frankie Marlowe, Frankie and Eddie Costello, "Big Bill" Dwyer, Joe Adonis, Vincent Coll, Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, and Jacob (Gurrah) Shapiro—to mention only a few.

The book is a grisly narrative in parts, as it must be, dealing with the rivalry of various gangland mobs to whom murder was a business. R. H.

The Wide Horizon

Monroe Doctrine: World Link

By Carlyle W. Morgan

Bounded on the north by a member of the British Commonwealth, on the east by a natural highway between it and Europe, on the west by another watery highway that links it to Asia, and on the south by the main sphere for application of the Monroe Doctrine—the United States is yet inhabited by a people which, taken as a whole, is not certain as to the role it should play in world affairs.

"Isolationist" leaders find a ready audience among listeners who demand a policy easy to comprehend, though in actuality all but impossible to follow. For this section of the population, Europe is farther away than Asia, and of less concern to Americans. But Canadian security is recognized even by this group as a vital interest of the United States. And the Monroe Doctrine is simply taken for granted by "isolationists," as by others.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Pan American Union comes in a year when Americans are examining many aspects of their foreign policy. There is a war in Europe, and a Presidential election in the offing. Possibly American understanding of the implications of the United States' Western-Hemisphere policy will be somewhat increased in 1940. If so many new voices will be added to world efforts toward organization of peace.

For Americans loath power politics. Only the delusion that they are not obliged to engage in it prevents them from demanding the better alternative of collective security. That delusion also accounts in part for the holier-than-thou attitude they sometimes express toward the power politicians of Europe. Little by little, however, Americans are learning that some of their traditional policies like the Open Door, and such a vital one as the Monroe Doctrine, have been maintained by power politics.

* * *

The benevolent attitude of Britain toward the Monroe Doctrine is one of the more obvious of historical facts. It asks for no gratitude from Americans; the British Prime Minister who said he had "called the New World into being to redress the balance of the Old," was expressing British self-interest, and taking somewhat more personal credit for the achievement than even his own countrymen were willing to concede to him. But the history of the Monroe Doctrine illustrates in the Western Hemisphere the fundamental parallelism of American and British foreign policy.

As against the policies of European powers which sought exclusive spheres of interest for their economic and political operations in the Americas, Britain sought rather the extension of fields in which to trade on a basis of commercial competition in which the British excelled. British leaders of Canning's time agreed with his method of calling the "New World into being." Some joined him in hoping the United States would make a joint declaration with Britain to preclude political domination of any part of the American Continent by other Powers. President Monroe avoided the entanglement by a unilateral declaration. Yet he did not thereby jeopardize British interest but on the contrary adopted a policy certain of British support.

Since that time the United States has maintained the Monroe Doctrine at a minimum of military expense and political exertion because of the tacit co-operation of Britain. The protection of the American Continent from European predators has not even required Americans to keep a navy in the Atlantic, because the British Navy is there. This fact dawned on thousands of Americans for the first time when the Munich Agreement cast momentary doubt on British prestige: in the United States arose immediately a demand for a much bigger Navy.

* * *

Thus the Monroe Doctrine has been supported, in the manner to which Americans are accustomed to seeing their policies supported, only at some cost in power politics. Britain and the United States have often exchanged diplomatic favors, and at many points. Meanwhile France has also become an influence for American stability.

Today the United States' alternative to co-operation with these Powers in maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine would mean a tremendously enlarged Navy with consequent higher taxes. It would involve a risk of reviving all the old-time antagonisms that Latin-American nations once felt, and European nations exploited, against the "Colossus of the North."

Should the war in Europe reach an unlikely end in Anglo-French defeat, Americans would face the task of protecting the American Continent under the Monroe Doctrine and at the same time avoiding the evil appearances which attach to some would-be "protectors" of small nations in Europe. That is a dual duty which could best be performed within a framework of broad collective security. But until now it has been accomplished with some success because of American participation in a type of power politics which in some respects has approached collective security and which therefore has not been totally intolerable to Latin Americans themselves.

Mirror of World Opinion

When the War Is Over

When the war is over, the political problem will outweigh in importance the social, financial, and economic problems put together. It is a matter for anxiety that so little attention is given to it. The war has, certainly, a strongly economic side, but the ideological side must not be forgotten.

Democracy and parliamentary systems are struggling with dictatorship and totalitarianism. After the war these two great forces will confront each other more definitely than ever. Even if the democracies win, the existing form of democracy will not hold its own intact.

The need is to preserve or even to restore authority and governmental strength and yet to hold fast to the people's freedom and influence. Above all, the important thing is that the democratic dispensation should show itself capable of accepting new, far-reaching changes and thus to conquer the conservative tendency that is present in every mass movement.—PROF. DR. J. R. SLOTEMAKER DE BRUINE, Ex-Minister of Education, as reported in *De Telegraaf*, Amsterdam.